FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 110 9 June 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Further Reportage, Commentary on SALT Debate AA 1
Speakes: Decision 'Final' AA 1
Konnov on White House Briefing AA 1
Semeyko on U.S. Slander AA 2
Kudrin Views Decision AA 3
U.S. To 'Bury' Treaties [Surguchev] AA 4
PRAVDA Chief Editor on Decision [Prague TV] AA 5
European Reaction Reviewed [Grigoryev] AA 6
Zamyatin Comments on Nuclear Power, Arms Race [London ITV] AA 7
U.S. 'Mocking Common Sense' on Arms Reductions [Bogachev] AA 9
European Disarmament Conference in France Ends AA 11
Conclusion of Paris Arms Forum Reported AA 11
International Physicans Group Arrives in PRC [Arslanov] AA 11
Lown Interviewed AA 12
Belgian Vote on CW 'Clear Warning' to U.S. [Kharkov] AA 12
Chemical Weapons Seminar Held at The Hague AA 13

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

EEC Meeting Considers U.S.-Europe 'Contradictions' CC 1
IAEA Thermonuclear Technology Talks End in Yalta CC 1
'Reactionary Forces' Thwarted at ILO Meeting CC 2
Army Paper Addresses Asian Security Issues CC 2
[Dmitriyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Jun]
Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 4
[Shishkin, Levin, Agayants]
PRAVDA on ECOSOC Resolution, West's 'Mercenaries' CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. 'Main Obstacle' to Central American Peace A 1
[Klekovkin, Kozhukhantsev]
Comment on 'Divide' Between U.S., NATO Partners [Beglov] A 1
U.S. Neocolonialism Forms Root Cause of Terrorism [Biryukov] A 3
U.S. Press Cited on Israeli Spying in U.S. A 4
Reportage on Canadian Delegation's Moscow Visit A 5
Vorotnikov Receives Group A 5
Meets With Marchuk A 5
Visit Ends A 6
Canadian Academic Criticizes U.S. Policy in DRA [IZVESTIYA 4 Jun] A 6

CHINA

Moscow Weekly Views PRC Economic Progress B 1
[Godyna in NEW TIMES 26 May]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further Comment on Shevardnadze-Abe Talks C 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Assesses C 1
[Pecheneg, 6 Jun]
Cultural Agreement Stressed C 2
[Georgiyev]
Japanese Group Concludes Fishing Talks C 3
Japanese View Upcoming Elections as 'Empty Show' C 3
[Parkhomenko]
Japanese Peace Group Message Answered C 4
[Logachev]
U.S.-Japanese Naval Maneuvers Begin C 4

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistan Uses Afghan Refugees 'for Mercenary Purposes' D 1
[(Kirichati)]
Commentator Views Results of Pakistan-DRA Talks D 2
Uzbekistan's Usmankhodzhayev Receives DRA's Joya D 3
Dobrynin Meets With Indian Ambassador [PRAVDA 6 Jun] D 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev, Entourage Visit Hungary 8 June F 1
Officials See Off Gorbachev [PRAVDA 9 Jun] F 1
Moscow TV Notes F 1
Arrives in Budapest [Zubkov, Shirokov] F 2
Tours City F 3
Talks With Kadar F 3
Discusses Cooperation F 5
Polish Defense Minister Visits Servicemen F 7
[Khomich in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Jun]
SFRY Chief of Staff To Visit in June F 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Jun]
Bulgarian Defense Minister To Visit in Mid-June F 7

WESTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Writes Preface to Speech Anthology Published in UK G 1
Trade Union Delegation Visits Sweden G 3
Trade Talks With Swiss Held in Bern G 3
Officials Confer With Irish at Foreign Ministry G 3
West European Union Assembly Endorses NATO Policies [Kudrin] G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on PDRY's Nu'man in Moscow H 1
Talks With Ryzhkov [PRAVDA 6 Jun] H 1
Text of Ryzhkov Speech [PRAVDA 6 Jun] H 2
PRAVDA Version of Nu'man Speech [6 Jun] H 4
Comparison of Shevardnadze-Al-Dali Talks H 6
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reports Talas-Katushev Meeting [6 Jun] H 7
Dobrynin Receives Algerian Envoy for Talks H 7
Supreme Soviet Greets Jordan on National Day H 7
Moscow TV Analyzes U.S., Israeli Mideast Policy H 8
[Seyful-Mulyukov]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TASS Notes South African Navy Attacks Angolan Port J 1
CEMA Secretariat 'Article' on Assistance to Ethiopia J 1
TASS Details Aid J 2
IZVESTIYA Notes U.S. 'Gift' of Planes to Habre J 3
[Neznamov, 26 May]
AUCCTU Delegation Visits Mozambique J 3
Voss Receives Togo National Assembly Delegation J 4
Presidium Appoints Envoy to Burundi J 4
TASS Reports Economic Projects J 4
Moscow Tadio, Uganda Sign Program Exchange Protocol J 5
Briefs: Ethiopian Trade Talks; USSR-Angola Film J 6
Protocol; USSR-Uganda Broadcasting Cooperation

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Latest Developments on Chernobyl Reported R 1
Situation 'Stabilizing' [Pisarevskiy] R 1
U.S. Doctor Meets Press R 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Jun]
Foreign Ministry Press Conference R 3
[IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]
Raid Provides 'Graphic Lesson' to Pilferers R 7
Supreme Soviet Presidium Examines Family Legislation R 7
[PRAVDA 29 May]
Slyunkov Attends Belorussian Supreme Soviet Meeting R 10
Kapitonov Visits Kirov Oblast 28-30 May R 11
[PRAVDA 31 May]
Briefs: New Uzbek Newspaper R 12

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Dolgikh Addresses Conference on Energy S 1
Comparison of Dolgikh Address S 1
Silyaev at Conference S 2
Deputy Minister on Bulgarian Gas Pipeline Project S 2
[Sofia TRUD 25 Apr]
Ukraine Power Units Experiment Reported S 3
Problems Reported with Oil-Drilling Pipes [Belov] S 3
Briefs: TU-154 Moscow-Kaliningrad Flight S 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA Reports Feed Procurement Progress T 1
[Gavrichkin 5 Jun]
Late May Weather, Crop Status Reported T 3
[Grishina in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 4 Jun]
RSFSR Government Presidium on Feed Protein Problems T 4
[IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON SALT DEBATE

Speakes: Decision 'Final'

LD062246 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 6 June 86

[Text] A White House spokesman has said that President Reagan's decision to abandon the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, SALT II, is final. Mr Larry Speakes said the United States was going to exceed the limits established by the treaty by the end of the year. Mr Speakes admitted there was a serious congressional opposition to that plan. The majority of the members of the House of Representatives have put their signature to a letter in which they demand that the administration not denounce the treaty. A group of senators from both parties have spoken in favor of the treaty. However, Mr Speakes said that the President would influence Congress and would not alter his decision in any case.

Konnov on White House Breifing

OW061321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Viktor Konnov commentary]

[Text] A briefing on the SALT II issue took place at the White House. Here is our commentary on the briefing:

[Konnov] Hello, comrades. This briefing, conducted by State Department Deputy Spokesman Djerejian, is highly illuminating for an understanding of the U.S. leadership's position on the question of limiting strategic arms. First, it demonstrated the inconsistency of U.S. Administration statements about alleged instances of violations of SALT II by the Soviet side.

In answer to a direct question from an American correspondent -- why break that aspect of the agreement that the Russians clearly have not broken, the quantitative limits -- the deputy spokesman could find nothing better to say than that the structure of SALT II had become obsolete. When the correspondent asked whether it had not become obsolete because of the forced arms buildup and accelerated arms modernization by the United States, the briefing officer repeated: We are forced to exceed the framework of SALT II in order to unfold a new weapons system, so we can achieve our modernization program.

Well, it really is a vicious circle. First, the U.S. Adminstration is forced to exceed the framework of the treaty, and the, naturally declares it to be obsolete.

The appetite of the U.S. military complex is growing from day to day. A quote at the White House briefing by Defense Secretary Weinberger saying that SALT II is being canceled in order to include the star wars system in the U.S. arsenal is highly symptomatic. Although the briefing officer, the State Department deputy spokesman, tried to call this a free interpretation of Weinberger's remark, here, so to speak, is where the crux of the matter lies. To the military mind, which has been agitated by the scope and prospects of the star wars program, it is very hard to remain in the framework of any agreement, including SALT II. The White House briefing showed that the old thinking still prevails in the nuclear age.

Semeyko on U.S. Slander

LD071100 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] President Reagan's intention to abandon SALT II and SALT II means that the United States is ready to denounce its commitments taken under these two major international legal documents. Commenting on the White House decision, Lev Semeyko, a leading expert on arms control and disarmament, makes the following points:

Everything that has been attained and has become the foundation of more or less normal relations between our two countries, no matter how tense, is now questioned. These are first of all SALT I and SALT II and also the ABM agreement. The United States scraps all these documents. President Reagan has already made it clear that as of the end of this year the American side will no longer consider the constraints laid upon it by SALT II as binding. So it seems that the two countries will have a little left to their credit as far as the development of relations between them is concerned.

Washington claims that its negative stand on the SALT II treaty is motivated by the fact that the Soviet Union fails to abide by its provisions, violating them time and again. This is actually what the United States is doing. The arms buildup ceilings set by the treaty have long been tying America's hands. The Soviet Union has warned on many occasions that the United States is seeking to undermine the existing agreements.

As for the Soviet position on them, it has been made known repeatedly to the American side. The Soviet side has shown many times officially that the allegations made by the United States were not just. For example, the United States claims that the SS-25 missile is a new kind of intercontinental ballistic missile banned by SALT II. In reality, it is a modernization of the RS-12 intercontinental ballistic missile allowed by the treaty. Experts are aware of this. But the United States seeks to derive benefit by slandering the Soviet Union. In the meantime, it has already developed a new kind of the MX class and is now in the process of developing a second, the Midgetman class, all in defiance of SALT II. To justify this the United States attempts to lay the blame at the Soviet Union's door. This is only one example illustrating the American approach. Seeking to whitewash his political reputation, President Reagan has adopted the following stand: The United States refuses to observe SALT II because the Soviet Union allegedly continues violating it. Nevertheless, it will be working towards a parity in the strategic nuclear systems even without the treaty.

The Soviet Union by now knows what sort of parity this will be. The President promises not to outrun the Soviet Union in strategic nuclear delivery systems and warheads in ICBM's and SLBM's. This means that there will be a parity in only one group of these strategic forces rather than in the strategic forces as a whole. No count is made of the number of bombers and air-based cruise missiles in which the United States surpasses the Soviet Union three times. The United States makes no mention of the sea-based cruise missiles of which it plans to have several thousand. Nor does the United States make any mention of the medium-range missiles stationed in Europe and capable of reaching the Soviet Union's territory.

By contrast, Soviet missiles in Europe pose no threat to American territory. It is obvious, therefore, that the Soviet Union is in no position to accept the proposal that are bound to make it vulnerable. Washington knows this only too well. However, it makes believe that it has come up with peace proposals and the Soviet Union, don't you see, refuses to heed them. This is not quite honest and is also dangerous. If the United States decides to give up SALT II and escalate further the weapons build-up, the Soviet Union will take counter steps.

The danger to peace will increase and that means it will increase for the United States, too. The Soviet Union called on the American Administration many times urging it to refrain from spurring on the round of the arms race. One may recall at this point that the United States was the first to develop multiple warheads for intercontinental ballistic missiles. To secure its defnese the Soviet Union developed similar systems. Now the United States regards this as one of the main factors threatening its territory. But who was initiator of the development of multiple warheads, who was the first to develop nuclear submarines with SLBM's, heavy bombers or cruise missiles? The United States launched every new round of the nuclear arms race with the hope of winning military superiority over the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union took countermeasures each time, with the danger to the United States invariably increasing.

Kudrin Views Decision

LD062255 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The world is perturbed. As you know the United States intends to wreck the treaty on strategic arms limitations. The U.S. public is disturbed. Washinton's West European allies are also worried. How else are the members of the U.S. Administration trying to justify their position, particularly, Secretary of Defense Weinberger. The mildest word he finds to define this document is "defective" [porochnyy]. They want to instill in the public that this treaty is only advantageous to the Soviet Union and does not in any way meet the national interests of the United States. It has been no secret that for some time the President and his immediate entourage have never been enthusiatic admirers of treaties on arms control. They are not thinking of concealing this even today.

I would like to cite an excerpt from an article published in the West German paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU. By the way the article is titled, "What? An End to SALT II." This is what the article says: Reagan sees in the Soviet Union only an evil empire. One cannot trust communists, he believes. How then in that case should partnership in the field of security work? Well, the question is a legitimate one. It is being posed today by millions of people. They are waiting, from the head of the White House, concrete decisions, reassuring words again in favor of peace. And the President is in fact talking, but what is he saying?

Over the past week President Reagan had several public meetings in front of completely different audiences on completely different issues. Nevertheless the topic of building up military might runs through all the President's speeches. He talked about this in particular at a Marine base.

This speech was even assessed by the U.S. media as an integral part of the present campaign by the administration aimed at defending an inflated military budget. How is the arms race justified? By the alleged indisputable military advantage of the Soviet Union, its imaginary uncompromising stance at talks, the striving by the United States to strengthen its national security, and the onslaught generally of communism in various regions of the earth, which the United States has to repluse decisively. This, in the language of the head of the White House, is called the strategy of defense on foremost frontiers. Thanks only to the implementing of this strategy, accoridng to him, is freedom on the march, on the upsurge, on the crest of a wave.

This comes from a speech by the President in front of veterans of the Office of Strategic Services of the United States now, where Reagan said, I quote: Our secret service, our spys, and our intelligence departments have written a thrilling chapter in our history.

No doubt it was flattering for the CIA veterans to hear these kind words -- all the more so as they are rarely praised. On the whole they are exposed for criminal activity in various regions in the world. For this department has in its arsenal murder, kidnapping, bribery, and blackmail.

U.S. To 'Bury' Treaties

LD072220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[From the "International Diary" program; presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] [Surguchev] Hello, comrades. In recent days the attention of the international public has been focused on the question of the future of two Soviet-American agreements on the limiting of strategic armaments in connection with the decision you know about of the Reagan administration to cease observing these agreements. Throughout the world, serious concern is being expressed at the refusal by the White House to respect the provisions of SALT II and the agreement on the limiting of antimissile defense systems. In such a U.S. stance a threat is perceived that the whole system of the treaties, aimed at bridling the strategic arms race, may be wrecked, and not without grounds.

In the United States itself, how is the decision of official Washington to ignore the restrictions laid down by SALT II and the antimissile defense agreement being received? I will begin our conversation with Vladimir Gerasichev, the correspondent in New York, with this question. Vladimir Aleksandrovich, can you hear me?

[Gerasichev] Yes, I can hear you well. I would say that on Capitol Hill there is a storm of indignation. Congressmen, both Democrats and Republicans, are demanding that the administration review its attitude toward SALT II, which for all intents and purposes is refusing to observe beginning this autumn. Leaders of the Democratic congressmen have stated directly that if necessary they will introduce a bill that will ban the allocation of funds for the production of cruise missiles for U.S. bombers over the limit envisioned by the treaty.

[Surguchev] It turns out that in Congress there is fairly serious opposition to the President's decision.

[Terasichev] Yes, this is quite true. Such opposition exists not only in the Congress but also outside. The press is full right now with statements by public and political figures criticizing the administration for embarking on a course toward breaking the existing accords.

[Surguchev] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, the White House, in justifying its decision, is laying strong emphasis on accusations towards the Soviet Union of imaginary treaty violations. How seriously are these accusations being taken in the United States?

[Gerasichev] I would say that they are being taken with great skepticism. For example, Senator Albert Gore, a Democrat from Tennessee, has stressed that the Soviet Union is scrupulously observing the numerous restrictions laid down by the treaty. Even such a recognized hawk as Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, was forced to admit that the Soviet Union is carrying out the replacement of obsolete types of armaments in keeping with the treaty's provisions.

[Surguchev] Have Americans become acquainted with the statement of the Soviet Government and what was said last Wednesday at the press conference organized by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs? In the statement and at the press conference, the attempts of the Washington administration to pass the buck were exposed in a well-argued fashion.

[Gerasichev] I have to say that wide circles of Americans are unfortunately not familiar with the Soviet Government's statement. Particularly smaller newspapers, those the ordinary American reads, try to avoid the publication of all Soviet statements. The press conference in Moscow is essentially being hushed up here in the United States.

[Surguchev] It is common knowledge that the United States, during the period in power of the present administration has been striving to push ahead with the arms race at an unprecedented rate. Agreements on limiting it were never in favor with President Reagan. But right now, specific factors have appeared that have prompted his government to free itself from the limits set by SALT II and the antimissile defense agreement. What can you say about this?

[Gerasichev] As a whole, it is understandable why they have threatened these agreements. If the first treaty restrains the appetite of the U.S. military machine in the sphere of such up-to-date types of strategic offensive armaments as MX missiles, Midgetman, the up-to-date long-range B-1B bombers with cruise missiles on board, then the second treaty patently prevents the Pentagon from implementing the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, and from moving the arms race into space. At the basis of the refusal to observe existing accords lies in the striving of Washington to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. In connection with this, I would like to cite what a NEW YORK TIMES observer, Flora Lewis, said. In the administration the upper hand is being held by those, Lewis says, who believe that in the absence of agreements, U.S. technological superiority and wealth will exceed Russian capabilities to such an extent that Moscow will come to a conclusion about its inability to compete with the United States. This is an illusion from many points of view, Flora Lewis notes.

[Surguchev] Yes, sensible Americans understand this. But the President and his entourage, judging by everything, want to remain prisoner to this illusion that is so sweet for them. Nonetheless, the reality is, and this was stressed in the statement of the Soviet Government, that the United States will not succeed in achieving military superiority at the expense of security of others. The USSR will take the necessary practical measures in order not to allow damage to be done to the military and strategic parity. The decision by Washington to bury the major agreements on the limiting of strategic aramaments has also disturbed U.S. allies in NATO also. As is known, not one of them at the recent NATO Council session in the Canadian town of Halifax, supported this extremely risky step by the White House.

PRAVDA Chief Editor on Decision

LD082122 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Interview with Viktor Afanasayev, chief editor of the Soviet daily PRAVDA, by unidentified correspondent in Prague on 8 June; questions and answers in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade Afanasayev, as you arrive in Prague the world press has been writing about the Reagan administration's refusal to observe SALT II. What is your view of this decision? What sort of influence will it have on Soviet-U.S. relations and on the envisaged summit meeting between the USSR and the United States?

[Afanasayev] I will begin my reply to this question from the opposite end. Of course, Reagan's decision to equip B-52 bombers with new missiles in numbers that will exceed the limit agreed in SALT II starting this fall does not assist the forthcoming summit meeting. We do not exclude the possibility of this meeting but it must not be an empty and futile meeting.

This meeting must resolve at least two or three -- perhaps even only one important issue -- concerning arms control, and, naturally, there has to be an appropriate political climate. This atmosphere is not being created by decisions such as the refusal to observe SALT II.

In effect, two basic agreements exist: the treaty forbidding the development of offensive weapons in space and SALT II. Although the latter treaty has not been ratified -- the blame for which lies with the U.S. side -- despite this, it has been observed out of goodwill for a number of years. The treaty sets the maximum number of nuclear weapons carriers -- 1,320 units -- and this maximum has been maintained. Thus, for instance we, whenever we have included any new missile in our armory or modernized an obsolete one or abandoned an old submarine equipped with nuclear carriers, we have strictly observed this maximum. And this naturally acted as a brake on the arms race. Today, when Reagan has decided to renounce this limitation we are standing at the outset of a new, totally uncontrollable arms spiral, since there are no treaties and no obligations that can act as a brake to this race.

European Reaction Reviewed

LD061807 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- By TASS Political News Analyst Aleksey Grigoryev:

The West German newspaper WESTDEUTSCHER ALLGEMEINE published a commentary that dotted all "I"'s and corssed all "T"'s . The paper said: "There were periods of uncertainty in the North Atlantic alliance before. However, rarely have the signs of a division shown themselves as clearly as after President Reagan's statement about the virtual refusal to observe the SALT-2 limits."

Yes, one can clearly see the disquiet of Washington's allies. According to THE TIMES of London, Canada stated at the NATO Council session in Halifax that it was "deeply concerned" about President Reagan's decision, and West Germany in its turn declared that the decision could become a "potential disaster" for the arms control process. "The shock therapy" used by the United States with respect to its NATO partners (the Libyan adventure, the veto on the draft agreement worked out at the Bern meeting on human contacts, the torpedoing of SALT-2) did not have a positive impact on them at all. There is little doubt that the European governments, as Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and president of the Socialist International, said a few days ago in Bonn, "by their subservient behavior with regard to the American ally, and neglecting the European interests, support those officials in the U.S. Administration who are out to turn the spirit of Geneva into a ruin of the American-Soviet rapproachment."

However, these governments, too, have to use the entire account of political rhetoric in a bid to justify their pro-American policies and parry wrathful criticism from the parliamentary opposition.

During the debates in the House of Commons June 3 Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, stated several times it was "important that the SALT-2 agreement should continue to be observed by both sides." She simply could not fail to say this without the risk of sawing off the bough on which her cabinet is sitting. But the instant later in a classic demonstration of the saying "to put a good face on the matter" Mrs Thatcher said that President Reagan actually observed SALT-2 and left the door open for the Soviet Union to comply with the treaty.

The reaction from Roy Hattersley, deputising for Neil Kinnock, the opposition leader, was swift.

The Parliament and the country, he said understand well why the prime minister is unwilling to give a direct answer to the question. Mr. Hattersley accused the prime minister of humiliating herself and Britain by always dancing to President Reagan's tune.

The interview of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, to the Hessen radio was a tormenting experience -- for the former. The head of the West German foreign affairs department could not but admit that in Halifax the European partners of the United States and their Canadian colleague advocated the continued compliance with the SALT-2 agreement, and that the Federal Government of West Germany had repeatedly stated its interest in preserving SALT-2. But then the minister, perhaps feeling Washington's spell, began to speak at large about a creative policy which met the interests of the European partners and aimed for finding ways to preclude the emergence of problems which Europeans might regard as a result of non-compliance with SALT-2.

The situation in which Hans-Dietrich Genscher found himself was all the more peculiar since a number of figures in the ruling Christian-Liberal coalition in West Germany evidently had no doubt as to whether they should support the dangerous policy of the United States. It is difficult to imagine, the newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER wrote, that Lutz Stafenchagen, the minister of state in the West German Foreign Ministry, could contradict the federal minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. However, Stafenchagen's views on the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty, officially formulated on the information memos of the Federal Foreign Ministry, seem to be strange. Genscher stands for the observance of the treaty limits, while his own minister of state speaks of the broad understanding of President Reagan's intentions. As to the parliamentary opposition in West Germany, the Social Democratic group in the Bundestag submitted a draft resolution which called upon the Bonn government, other Western European allies and Canada to make everything to persuade the United States to continue complying with the SALT-2 provisions.

Such sentiments are characteristic of other countries of the Old World. Europe will fight for SALT-2, THE GUARDIAN newspaper predicted. It is a fight from which one cannot stay away and which should not be fought in an off-handed manner.

ZAMYATIN COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR POWER, ARMS RACE

LD062123 London ITV Television Network in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Interview with Leonid Zamyatin, USSR ambassador to the United Kingdom, by presenter Peter Sissons, at the USSR Embassy in London on 6 June; intercepted in progress; Zamyatin remarks in Russian with superimposed English translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Zamyatin] All countries should work together to create an atomic reactor that would take account of the accidents which have happened in various countries. With this new type of reactor, the IAEA could recommend to those countries which are going to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. [as heard] We see that even peaceful use of atoms controlled within a reactor can cause great harm to human life. But if the atom is being used for military purposes, if it is being specifically directed for the destruction of life on earth, how dangerous it is, how uncontrolled for humanity, how great the radiation would be, and that is why all countries' efforts must be directed at making sure that atomic energy is only used for peaceful purposes. We don't have to ban nuclear energy; we have to free the world from its military applications, from missiles, bombs; to take the first step on that road is possible even now and that first step is a ban on testing nuclear weapons.

[Sissons] For practically the last year Mr Gorbachev has made a string of suggestions to the West on ending the testing of nuclear weapons, reducing stockpiles, and so on. Yet, there is still a strong body of opinion in the West, particulary in the United States, which appears unconvinced. Why haven't you been able to convince them of the Soviet Union's good faith?

[Zamyatin] We did indeed, and in the next few days our government will put forward new proposals to cut conventional weapons and forces from the Atlantic to the Urals, widespread proposals with the relevant verification. In Geneva we agreed on the direction the talks should take and we expected to go constructively. But convincing those whose aim is the opposite, whipping up the arms race, is very difficult because their aims are diametrically opposed to the goals of disarmament. Take this example. They say people do not trust the Soviet Union although the Soviet Union honors all its obligations, while the U.S. President is breaking the last agreement which exists between us and the United States to curb the arms race, SALT II.

[Sissons] You spoke earlier of the spirit of Geneva. Is that spirit now dead?

[Zamyatin] I should say rather that it must live. All countries must ensure that what was said in Geneva should continue and become reality. For that we need to talk. To negotiate from a position of strength with our country never worked for anybody. History has borne that out. If anyone said that a summit is something only Gorbachev needs and Reagan does not need it as much, that would be wrong. If they want the meeting to go on with the leaders just making friends and shaking hands while the arms race goes on in the background then there is no point. The point of a summit is that the sides should be sure they can agree at least on some important issues in the field of disarmament and verification.

[Sissons] You called earlier this week for Britain to do some new political thinking and use its leverage, its special influence with the United States. Mrs Thatcher appeared to brush it off. She said, in effect, she stood four-square with Mr Reagan. Were you disappointed with that British response?

[Zamyatin] As I understood Mrs Thatcher she calls for those agreements achieved between the Soviet Union and the United States, including SALT II, to be observed. They should be observed by both sides and this is a positive reaction. It falls in with our thinking on this issue. Now the time has come when new political thinking must prevail, not just the old idea of country "A" having links with country "B", country "A" having a special relationship with country "B", it is a question with concerns each country, that there are international issues on which every country has a contribution to make, to resolve the problems common to all of us. We think that Great Britain could at this stage make a positive contribution to reestablishing the talks on a test ban treaty.

[Sissons] Now, I'd like to talk briefly about yourself, because since you've been in London you've said some very interesting things. You are the most senior official ever to be given the London posting, the first member of the Central Committee to be the ambassador in London. Can I ask you why you are here? Is it because you are the man to launch a propaganda offensive, or is it just a job in recognition of your years of distinguished service to five other Soviet leaders.

[Zamyatin] I have not come here for propaganda. No, I came here to carry out the mission given to me by the secretary general [as heard] of our party, to do all I can to help improve and develop relations between the Soviet Union and Britain. It was me who asked to come to England and the general secretary fell in with my wishes when he sent me here. The fact I am a member of the Central Committee is no hindrance in my job.

On the contrary, it gives me more confidence in practical terms because I can base my actions on the thinking of the party and the Central Committee.

[Sissons] Do you ever feel that perhaps just as President Reagan is taking a hard line in the United States it would be easier to do business with, say Mrs Thatcher's successor if they were the British Labour Party?

[Zamyatin] You know, I like the way Mrs Thatcher conducts talks. I met here for the first time in 1984 and then again when I arrived here. I like her way of explaining her position. She is a good talker, she knows how to listen and she knows how to get over her ideas.

As for interparty relations and differences between Conservative or Labour or internal or external issues, that is your concern.

U.S. 'MOCKING COMMON SENSE' ON ARMS REDUCTION

LD061903 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Having promised to go "an extra mile" to the creation of truly mutual restraint in the sphere of strategic arms, President of the United States Ronald Reagan, apparently, decided to accentuate his progress toward this publicly proclaimed aim by U.S. nuclear explosions.

In the past ten months, that is, from August 6, 1985, to June 5 of this year, the United States conducted 12 nuclear weapon tests at the test site in Nevada. President Reagan's bombastic propaganda statement about the United States "restraint" in the sphere of strategic arms proved to be another hoax. Meanwhile, the U.S. nuclear tests were "extra" ones, indeed, for over the same period the Soviet Union which proclaimed a year-long moratorium on nuclear explosions, has been steadily observing its commitments.

It is important to emphasise that any lag of the USA in the sphere of nuclear explosions is out of question. In the post-war period, Washington conducted almost 40 percent more nuclear explosions than the Soviet Union.

Reagan proclaims that the aim of his administration is, allegedly, "significant reduction f the existing nuclear arsenals." And he immediately explains that the best way to solve this task is for the USA to refuse to observe all agreed-upon restrictions on these arsenals. As if mocking common sense, the White House declares that the only reliable way to the reduction of nuclear arms is through their uncontrolled build up by the USA. According to Reagan, the militarisation of outer space can be prevented only by inundating near-earth space with thousands of units of nuclear weapons with nuclear charges. It is now asserted in Washington that nuclear tests can be stopped only by the holding of dozens of new U.S. explosions.

Perhaps, not a single government in the world resorted in the recent past to such brazen and absurd juggling with words to justify the preparation for war, as Washington.

The ending of nuclear testing would be the simplest and most effective barrier to the arms race. Agreement on ending explosions is easily verifiable. As is known, the Soviet Union proposed an all-embracing system of verification of the ned to testing, including on-site inspections. In conditions of the existing parity of nuclear forces of the opposing sides, the ban on testing or, to start with, a moratorium on nuclear explosions, cannot damage the security of any side.

The problem of nuclear explosions is the touchstone, on which the attitude of some or other government to the entire range of problems of war and peace is tested. The administration insisting on its right to continue nuclear testing unilaterally will present itself to the whole world as an adversary of the solution of international problems through compromise and talks, as an apologist of the nuclear arms race.

Observers are grimly joking that if Reagan promised to cover two, and not one, "extra mile" along the road of "restraint" he would, probably, plan not 15 but 30 nuclear explosions for 1986, and would stage them in the atmosphere.

USSR WILL NOT PERMIT U.S. MILITARY SUPERIORITY

LD061729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] As we reported earlier, the United States has carried out an underground nuclear explosion at the test site in Nevada. This is the 5th U.S. nuclear-weapons test to be officially announced this year, and the 12th since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. We now have a news commentary. At the microphone is Political Observer Vladimir Tsvetov.

It has become axiomatic that the cessation of all nuclear explosions is the first step toward abolishing nuclear weapons. That this is incontrovertible has been understood by everyone on earth. Even Washington has understood it. And, paradoxically, it is precisely because this is beyond dispute that the United States has refused to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. The U.S. Administration was unwilling to join us in taking the first step toward the abolition of nuclear weapons because it was preparing to take the last step toward initiating, on an unprecedented scale; a new spiral of the arms race, including the race in nuclear arms.

The underground nuclear blast of 5 June is closely linked, in its military aspect and also politically and logically, to the announcment by the U.S. President on 27 May that the United States is in fact renoucing future observance of the Soviet-American accords on limiting strategic offensive arms. In an attempt to justify its truly antihuman policy in the sphere of nuclear armaments, the United States has resorted to lies. The accusations that the Soviet Union has violated SALT I and SALT II are unfounded, as was convincingly demonstrated at a news conference on 4 June by Comrade Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister; and Comrade Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister. To what was said at the news conference, one may add the following: Renunciation of all nuclear tests makes it possible to freeze the qualitative state of the nuclear warheads and bombs for which strategic armaments are the means of delivery. The Soviet Union has done this -- even unilaterally. In other words, the Soviet Union has not only observed its accord with the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, but has also halted the development of the main thing for which those arms are needed: its nuclear arsenal.

The United States has declined to follow our example. It has not renounced underground nuclear explosions, and has renounced observance of the SALT I and SALT II treaties. Will the United States succeed, as a result of these actions, in achieving military superiority over the USSR? The Soviet Government statement to the U.S. Government says clearly that the U.S. side must have no illusions: The Soviet Union will take necessary practical measures to prevent any undermining of military-strategic parity.

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN FRANCE ENDS

LD081716 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Paris June 8 TASS -- The fifth annual conference of the Movement for European Nuclear Disarmament came to a close in the French suburb of Evry today. It was attended by more than 650 representatives of anti-war organizations of West European countries, the United States and Canada, and by a group of Soviet experts on the problems of disarmament and international security. The major importance of the programme, put forward by the Soviet Union, for the elimination of nuclear weapons was emphasised at the conference. The programme had been set out in the January 15 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The conference gave a high appraisal of the USSR's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

CONCLUSION OF PARIS ARMS FORUM REPORTED

LD062249 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Paris June 6 TASS -- A Soviet-French colloquium on questions of peace and disarmament ended here today. It was organized on the initiative of "France-USSR" and "USSR-France" societies. Taking part in the colloquium were prominent French scientists, politicians and clergymen, representatives of various political parties and organizations, of the military circles, a delegation of the Soviet public. The communique adopted on the results of the meeting emphasizes the importance of the programme of the complete elimination of nuclear arms, advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev for the constructive talks on the problems of ensuring mankind's peaceful future. The participants in the colloquium pointed to the danger of the militarisation of space, discussed the prospects of ensuring collective security in Europe that would help achieve universal disarmament and thus open the opportunity to eliminate military blocs.

INTERNATIONAL PHYSICIANS GROUP ARRIVES IN PRC

LD051134 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanov reports:

A representative delegation of the "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement headed by its co-chairmen Academician Yevgeniy Chazov from the USSR and Prof Bernard Lown from the U.S. arrived here from Moscow today at the invitation of the Chinese Medical Association. In a TASS interview given at the airport Bernard Lown said that the purpose of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" is to draw the attention of the whole world to the serious threat of a nuclear war existing today. He said that an extremely dangerous situation had formed in the world and that physicians favoured the banning of nuclear weapons tests and intended to draw into that movement all the physicians in the world.

In this connection Professor Lown pointed out the importance of the Soviet proposals aimed at the termination of nuclear weapons tests. B. Lown said that this had been the subject of his conversation with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev last December, when Mikhail Gorbachev had received Professor Lown and Academician Chazov, and for several hours they had discussed the problem of the termination of nuclear tests and the warding off of the nuclear war threat.

Lown Interviewed

LD062133 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Interview with Bernard Lown, U.S. co-chairman of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, in Moscow prior to departure; Lown in English with superimposed Russian translation; from the "Vremya" newscast -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Lown] The participants in our movement are profoundly convinced of the fact that hardly anything today can be changed by words; deeds are needed, specific and resolute actions. The Soviet Union has unilaterally extended the duration of its moratorium on nuclear tests. This is indisputably a historic step, an initiative that is bold and humanitarian; it has been valued at its true worth throughout the world. Millions of Americans know that the Soviet Union is not carrying out tests, and they ask the legitimate question: Why do we need nuclear blasts? So much deadly weaponry has been accumulated that a million Hiroshimas can be destroyed. One cannot forget what a threat is presented by nuclear energy that has escaped man's control. Concerning the example of Chernobyl, it must be understood that all these misfortunes are insignificantly small when compared with what could happen in the event of a nuclear war. Then, no medical assistance will be capable of saving people.

[Correspondent] Doctor Lown, you have visited the hospital where the people who were injured during the Chernobyl accident are undergoing treatment.

[Lown] We have seen how heroically our Soviet colleagues are working. I would say that it is a highly professional and humane feat. Doctor Guskova and other physicians are working day and night to help the victims. We are fighting for these people's lives and once again I think that in a nuclear war, thousands of millions could become such victims. One should never forget this -- it is essential to stop the arms race. I know that sensible people are in the majority, and we are stronger. Look, here is my watch -- this is a present from one of my patients, it is a watch with a calendar up to the year 2000. It is doubtful whether I will live that long, but my watch will be handed on to my grandchildren, and then to my great-grandchildren. May they only tell peaceful time. I am an optimist.

BELGIAN VOTE ON CW 'CLEAR WARNING' TO U.S.

LD051931 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Chamber of Representatives of the Belgian parliament adopted on Wednesday the decision against the deployment of chemical weapons on the country's territory. This decision is an act of political importance that is not limited to Belgium alone. The decision draws attention again to the extreme dangerousness of the production in the United States of new, even more horrible types of weapons of mass destruction -- binary charges -- and their deployment in Western Europe. The production of such weapons has been sanctioned by NATO. The results of the voting in the Belgian parliament also showed again that ever wider public circles declare against binary weapons and that the NATO decision has been imposed by Washington against the will of the legislative bodies of such countries, as The Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and others, and, surely, against the will of peoples.

NATO's programme of chemical rearmament worked out in the Pentagon is largely similar to so-called "rearming" with nuclear-missile weapons, as a result of which a number of West European countries have been turned into a launch pad for U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles. And the very script on which U.S. binary weapons are to be deployed in Western Europe is similar to the one in accordance with which the missiles were deployed. It should be noted, that according to the U.S. military doctrine, chemical weapons are first-strike weapons, too.

It is easy to see with what grave consequences for European and universal security this course of the Pentagon and the NATO headquarters is fraught. The deployment of U.S. binary weapons in Western Europe threatens to turn so densely populated areas into a potential theater of devastative chemical war. And the civilian population would become the main victim. It is absolutely vulnerable to this horrible weapon of mass destruction.

The resolution adopted by Belgian parliamentarians emphasises that Belgium must say clearly to its partners in NATO that it is utterly against binary weapons or any other chemical weapons. This refers both to the deployment of such weapons on Belgian territory and to equipping Belgian forces with such weapons. This is a clear warning to Washington and those NATO circles that strive to embark on a new extremely dangerous spiral of the chemical weapons race. This decision of the lower chamber of the Belgian parliament shows that the Belgian deputies are aware of the seriousness of the time when the question if there should be or shouldn't be chemical disarmament is posed most acutely.

The Soviet Union's answer to this question has always been unambiguous. In its recent statement to this effect, the Soviet Government emphasised again that chemical weapons should be fully banned and unconditionally destroyed. The Soviet Union proposes to establish strict control, including international on-site inspection, over the entire process of chemical disarmament. The course at insane spiralling of chemical weapons race, which is the only way to describe NATO's decision on binary weapons is opposed by the Soviet Union with concrete realistic proposals that ensure ultimately complete elimination of chemical arsenals and of the industrial base for their production.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS SEMINAR HELD AT THE HAGUE

LD061949 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague June 6 TASS -- An international seminar of experts on banning chemical weapons was held here on June 4-6. It was organized by the Netherland's Foreign Ministry. The aim of the seminar is to promote the development of methods of verification of keeping from production of chemical weapons at enterprises of the chemical industry in the context of the talks on a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons underway at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

Taking part in the seminar were delegations of 46 countries, among them the delegation of the Soviet Union led by USSR representative at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament Viktor Israelyan. The Soviet delegation emphasized the new large-scale Soviet proposals aimed at an early conclusion of a convention to eliminate by the end of the current century one of the most horrible kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

EEC MEETING CONSIDERS U.S.-EUROPE 'CONTRADICTIONS'

LD082304 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague June 8 TASS -- The discussion of intensifying foreign-policy and economic contradictions between the United States and its West European partners was the subject of a two-day working meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Common Market countries in the Dutch city of Heemskerk.

The participants in the meeting, as is reported in circles close to the delegations, expressed concern over the intention of the White House to abandon the observance of the Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 treaty. The frustration by the United States of the Bern meeting of experts on contacts between people, institutions and organisations became yet another cause for concern. Hans van den Broek, minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands, stated that he and his colleagues from other Common Market countries came out in support of the final document which had been worked out in Bern and the adoption of which had been blocked by the U.S. delegation.

Jean-Bernard Raimond, French minister of foreign affairs, in a speech at the meeting, called for the establishment of a unified West European "front" against Washington during the trade war between the United States and its partners in Western Europe, the war which flared up with fresh vigour after Spain and Portugal had joined the EEC. France insisted on the elaboration of a unified and firm position with regard to the U.S. measures aimed at limiting the import of farm products from the Common Market into the USA.

The foreign ministers of EEC countries considered matters of preparation for the forthcoming session of the European Council of the Communities at the level of the heads of state and government. The session is to be held in The Hague in the second half of June.

IAEA THERMONUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TALKS END IN YALTA

LD061547 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Yalta June 6 TASS -- A conference of the IAEA technical committee on thermonuclear reactor technology today closed in the Crimean resort city of Yalta. It was attended by about 100 scientists from different countries, who heard more than 60 reports on various aspects of the development of technology making it possible to duplicate in terrestrial conditions reactions taking place in the sun.

Eight years ago the Soviet Government tabled a proposal at the IAEA on the establishment of an international thermonuclear reactor. The conference noted that the Soviet Tokamak-type system was the more promising results in that field.

Commenting on the results of the discussions, Academician Boris Kadomtsev, director of the Plasma Physics Department of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, told a TASS correspondent that ideas taking a new look of the future of controlled thermonuclear fusion had been voiced and the possible contribution of every country to the development of an international thermonuclear reactor analysed.

The IAEA's official representative, Jurgen Kupitz, said that the participants voiced their common desire for broader international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This is fully in accord with the purposes of the IAEA, which supported the Soviet proposal on the establishment of an international regime for the safe development of nuclear power engineering, he said.

'REACTIONARY FORCES' THWARTED AT ILO MEETING

LD061906 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 6 TASS -- At today's plenary meeting of the 72nd session of the International Labor Conference delegations of the socialist and developing countries gave a resolute rebuff to the reactionary forces in the International Labor Organization (ILO) which were trying to limit the participation of representatives of enterprise directors from socialist countries in the work of the ILO bodies.

These discriminatory attempts were made by representatives of employers from capitalist countries who are unwilling to recognize the existing realities of the social and economic system in the socialist countries and the socialist form of property. Their plans failed, though. As a result of the voting at the plenary meeting the report of the Executive Committee of the International Labor Conference, that is, its part dealing with the restrictions on the participation of representatives of enterprise directors from socialist countries was not accepted.

The head of the delegation of the Ukrainian S.S.R. who made a joint statement on behalf of the socialist countries, and also representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua criticized the discriminatory practice existing in the ILO, and urged the delegates to the conference to oppose the dictate of the capitalist employers.

ARMY PAPER ADDRESSES ASIAN SECURITY ISSUES

PM081807 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Dmitriyev article: "For Security in Asia. The Policy of Peace Against the Policy of War"]

[Text] Mankind is living through an alarming and crucial stage of its development. Energetic actions aimed at improving the international situation are demanded today more than ever before. All this also applies directly to the Asian and Pacific region. Important processes are occurring there and they cannot but affect the USSR's stance as one of the greatest Asian powers, its friends and allies, and the interests of international peace and security.

The peoples of the region advocate the strengthening of good-neighborliness and friendship between Asian and Pacific countries and the pooling of their efforts in a joint quest for constructive solutions to security problems in Asia and the Pacific. There is, however, another noticeable trend, a negative one. Certain political circles in the United States and Japan do not perceive this region otherwise than as the arena of confrontation between different countries. The United States does not limit itself to just building up its military forces in the Pacific year by year. With Tokyo's help, it has embarked on knocking together a closed regional group, the so-called "Pacific Community," intending to transform it into yet another militarist bloc in the longer term.

As far as the USSR is concerned, it has suggested a broad program to improve the situation in Asia. It was formulated in the 23 April statement by the Soviet Government. "The Soviet Union," the statement emphasizes, "proposes... by means of bilateral and multilateral consultations to achieve the solution of disputed questions, better understanding, and strengthening of trust, and thus to create prerequisites for holding an all-Asian forum for the joint quest for constructive solutions."

The statement notes that a number of states have already put forward proposals aimed at consolidating security in the region. These proposals deserve the most serious examination.

An active struggle for all-Asian security is waged by the socialist countries and some nonaligned states.

The proposal to elaborate and conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states, put forward by Mongolia back in 1981, offered serious opportunities for the strengthening of peace. Mongolia's initiative is an organic part of the comprehensive approach to ensuring peace and security in Asia.

Mongolia proposes that a conference of Asian and Pacific states be convened for the purpose of elaborating the convention's stipulations. In addition to the countries from the region, it could be attended also by all states that are permanent members of the UN Security Council, which would boost the international guarantees for its effectiveness.

The convention proposed by People's Mongolia envisages reciprocal respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all its signatories, inviolability of borders, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonuse of force or the threat of force, settlement of disputed problems exclusively by peaceful means, and development of mutually advantageous cooperation. Mongolia believes that the experience of the Bandung Conference and the well-known principles of peaceful coexistence proclaimed there must be taken into account during the elaboration of the convention. The convention could develop and consolidate the stipulations of the UN Charter and UN resolutions on questions concerning the renunciation of the use of force as applied to the specific situation in the region. An important place in the convention must be occupied by articles providing for energetic actions by signatory Asian and Pacific states to reduce military confrontation and curb the arms race, and for disarmament. J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, emphasized in his report to the 19th MPRP Congress: "We will continue to make active efforts to implement this proposal in close conjunction with the constructive initiatives by other states in the region."

An improvement of the situation in the Far East would also further the implementation of comprehensive proposals put forward by the DPRK. They envisage, in particular, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the replacement of the armistice agreement by a peace treaty, the elaboration of a declaration on nonaggression between North and South, and the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace. The implementation of these initiatives opens the way to the country's unification on peaceful and democratic principles without outside interference.

The steps being taken by the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] are directed toward fundamental improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia. These countries consistently follow a course of establishing good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries on the basis of fruitful dialogue, a course of creating a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

The implementation of the DRA's proposals for political settlement of the situation around that country would be a highly important step in the cause of ensuring peace and security in Asia. The DRA's foreign policy is aimed at the strengthening of universal peace and the development of comprehensive international cooperation.

It is built on the principles of active and positive nonalignment and utmost strengthening of good-neighborly and mutually advantageous relations with friendly countries.

Guided by these principles, the DRA Government assigns an important position to the normalization of relations with neighboring countries. Talks are being conducted between the DRA and Pakistan through the personal representative of the UN secretary general. Total cessation of intervention and creation of guarantees for the nonresumption of any outside interference in the Republic's internal affairs -- this is the essence of the DRA's initiatives at these talks.

The PRC could make its contribution to the strengthening of Asian security. It is an important positive fact that the PRC, just like the USSR, has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Despite differences in the USSR's and the PRC's approaches toward some international problems, the interests of both states objectively coincide when the issue concerns the struggle for peace and socialism, against the threat of nuclear war, against the arms race, and in particular against its transfer into space.

To transform the Asian and Pacific region into a zone of lasting peace and good-neighborliness -- this is the imperative of the time.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD081955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 8 Jun 86

["International Observers Round Table" program, with Gennadiy Shishkin, first deputy general director of TASS; Viktor Levin, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator, and moderated by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades! Among the events and phenomena in which this week has been so rich, I would like to single out immediately one thing that in my view has yet again highlighted clearly and very fully the chief trend of increasing confrontation between two courses, the two policies on the world scene today, which are pursued on the one hand by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and on the other by the United States and its allies in various agressive blocs. The thing that I have in mind is first and foremost the clearly expressed attempt by the Washington administration to upset the military parity between the USSR and the United States which, as we all know, is the basis of strategic stability in the world. This time the attack is being made on the SALT II treaty -- an attack that is being actively joined not only by the President, but also by other high-ranking White House officials such as Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger, State Department head George Sultz, and others of their ilk. Washington's dangerous course could be summed up as follows: When any U.S. military program starts to be in glaring contradiction to existing treaty limitations, these limitations are simply discarded by the administration. Why is this? What do you think lies at the base of it all, Gennadiy Arkadyevich?

[Shishkin] What I would say is that this week has in general been characterized by the fact that all the events that occurred were pushed into the background, as it were, by the explosion of indignation that has now seized the whole world over the decision by the Reagan administration to unilaterally denounce the extremely important documents of international law that have up to now kept the strategic arms race in check. Even the faithful U.S. NATO allies are now gripped by confusion, having seen for themselves where the ruinous consequences their constant connivance with the Washington hawks has led. Reflecting this mood, the British bourgeois newspaper THE GUARDIAN, for example, writes: If Europe has any influence left at all, it will fight desperately for the preservation of SALT II and the continuation of efforts in the sphere of arms reduction. It is a fight that must not be evaded or waged half-heartedly.

[Levin] One could add to the statement by that newspaper numerous statements by the press press in other West European countries.

The French L'ECHO writes that the Western alliance -- meaning NATO as a whole -- is undergoing a most acute crisis. The crisis in NATO is also described by the West German WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE, which notes that, while there have previously been periods of uncertainty in the North Atlantic alliance, it is only rarely that the signs of a split have manifested themselves so strongly. Now a large number of press organs in Western Europe are following up the statement of this fact with an analysis of what exactly has happened and why. Very typical of this, in my view, is something that was published by the British newspaper TODAY. It writes that the decisions by the U.S. presidents to ignore the provisions of the SALT II treaty have given rise to such a negative reaction additionally because quite recently, in early May at the meeting of the "Big Seven," Reagan twisted the arms of his West European partners to get their support for the theory of so-called international terrorism as interpreted by the United States, having stated before that he favors preserving the SALT II treaty. Then the West European countries, having as it were gained support for their stance regarding the need to preserve SALT II, took a step in their turn to meet the Washington administration halfway. Now Washington is trying cynically and brazenly -- TODAY does not draw this conclusion although there is every reason to draw it -- to twist the West Europeans around its little finger. It has forced them to join its policy of fighting against so-called international terrorism, which is in fact a policy of fighting against the national liberation movement, and it is rejecting the SALT II treaty.

I think that this very stormy reaction in Western Europe against the U.S. stance on SALT II is not due to this fact alone. Concentrated here, gathered here, are all the things that have been making themselves felt in the recent past. Just look. When Washington drew up the Strategic Defense Initiative program -- the star wars program -- this also met with a negative reaction in Western Europe. The United States then put a little pressure on the West Europeans, and first Britain, then the FRG, and then Italy joined the program. They did make certain provisos, but one way or another Western Europe basically followed the United States. After that -- I will not give a chronology of the developments, but just certain events -- there was an attack on Libya, an attack, a terrorist act, an act of international banditry that evoked indignation in the full sense of the word in Western Europe. Western Europe let it be known that the problem should be solved by political means, and in no way by resorting to the terrorist methods that Washington was insisting on. Washington scored that opinion.

In Bern quite recently, as we all remember, there was a meeting of experts within the framework of the Helsinki process on the development of contacts between people, institutions, and organizations. It was a complex meeting. There were many discussions, and they were acute ones. Common sense ultimately made it possible, however, to draw up a document that 34 countries represented at the meeting were ready to sign -- virtually all the countries that there were except the United States, which at the last moment refused to sign. They say that FRG Foreign Minister Genscher made a special telephone call to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to persuade him to instruct the U.S. delegation to support the document, too, because it was a slap in the fact to Western Europe. Shultz ignored it.

The last of these events was the U.S. foisting on Western Europe of a program of chemical rearmament -- U.S. chemical rearmament -- which means the creation of stocks of binary chemical shells that can be sited in Western Europe. So first one concession, then another concession, and then a third concession led to the United States no longer taking Western Europe into account at all, and the West Europeans realized that if they were to continue on the same path, their interests would be absolutely wiped out, suppressed by the United States. At the same time, I should say that this is not so much a matter of emotional attitudes -- and no one likes being ordered about -- but of fundamental issues.

The United States is sacrificing the security interests of Western Europe and, one could also mention, its economic interests, by attempts to cut back trade between Western Europe and the Soviet Union, which the United States insists on very strongly. This goes fundamentally against the vital interests of the West European countries. I think that in the reaction to SALT II all this has manifested itself quite acutely, and it indicates that Western Europe has no wish to play the role in its alliance with Washington of the horse on which the Washington rider prances.

[Agayants] All that is certainly right, Viktor Nikolayevich, but once again I would like to draw attention to the following. The United States, while undertaking no practical action to achieve new agreements and accords on disarmament, is essentially rejecting the ones that have been adopted in the sphere of arms reduction. By its attitude to SALT II, the United States is revealing, in all its clarity, the essence of the current U.S. foreign policy course as one aimed at an all-out arms race, the militarization of space, and the further whipping up of international tension. In their statements on television, Shultz and Weinberger go on and on like machines speaking about the U.S. desire to show restraint and about the President's calls on the Soviet Union to join that course. But behind the loud words and confused oratory there is nothing concrete. Indicative in this respect was the press briefing in the White House on 3 June during which an adminstration spokesman answered a hail of direct questions by twisting and turning, but was in fact unable to explain anything to the journalists. Replying in particular to a question as to why it was that the SALT II treaty was not to the liking of the U.S., the official replied: Because, as the secretary of state has said, the treaty is becoming more and more obsolete. It does not even have a legal basis. We are entering into a structure, if you like, of new restraint, and we call upon the Russians to do the same. This is the way that Washington, doing a tightrope act with words, tries to confuse the issue.

[Shishkin] I think that all this shows quite obviously that Washington is now in fact coming up against quite strong opposition, not only in Western Europe, but at home, too. And hence, it seems to me, the Reagan administration is now in fact forced to go on to the defense, using the most unseemly methods that it has in its arsenal. By abusing its position, using all types of sophistry to disorient public opinion, resorting to outright falsification, manipulating the mass media, and whipping up a chauvinistic fervor in the country, the U.S. leadership, in order to please the extreme reactionary circles, is trying to conceal its attempt to upset the military parity between the Soviet Union and the United States which is the basis of strategic stability in the world, and is trying to justify all this by alleging that the Soviet Union has been violating the SALT II treaty.

[Agayants] Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, in the Soviet Government statement and at the news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists which took place this week in Moscow, it was clearly shown that such claims are unsubstantiated from beginning to end. The Soviet Union has not committed and is not committing any violations of the SALT II treaty, and the U.S. Government knows this well. The Soviet side has with facts at hand frequently exposed Washington's attempts, whenever any new U.S. military program is introduced that goes beyond the bounds of the existing treaty restrictions, to put forward far-fetched accusations against the Soviet Union.

[Shishkin] One should note, however, that despite all the efforts of the White House, very many cirtical and skeptical statements are creeping into commentaries, even in the bourgeois U.S. press. For example, the well-known magaine TIME writes that Reagan's statement last week signifies an important change in U.S. policy.

It is precisely this that has aroused the indignation of many U.S. allies in NATO, and also of the Soviet Union. This probably will have a negative effect on the chances for the holding of a second Soviet-U.S. summit meeting this year. U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, an openly right-wing U.S. magazine that is known for its close links with the Pentagon and that usually supports the administration, stresses that in making his decisions regarding the SALT II treaty Reagan has given preference to an exceptionally dnagerous strategy which has far-reaching consequences for arms control, the Western alaince, and the balance of power between the superpowers. This magazine notes that in the United States itself Reagan's decision is evoking anxiety even in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They, the magazine writes, are worried by the fact that an open refusal to observe the SALT II treaty will worsen the U.S. position.

[Agayants] It is clear that these fears by competent U.S. military experts are not without some basis. For example, Academician Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes the following in an article just published in the magazine KOMMUNIST: As a scientist, I can state with full authority that our country possesses such a scientific, technical and production potential that in reply to any challenge we can create the most sophisticated weapons systems. By the way, this sort of thing has been frequently confirmed in recent decades. But this is not our choice, this is a course of action that has been foisted upon us, and that is diverting us from peaceful constructive work.

[Levin] Yes, it is worth dwelling on this. The Soviet Union rejects the primitive idea that the more weapons a state has, the more security it acquires. In the nuclear age this is no longer the case. In actual fact, in conditions of rivalry, stimulated by the U.S. military and industrial complex to increase the number of nuclear warheads and make military equipment more sophisticated, the exact opposite situation results. A qualitatively new level of military threat also makes new demands on defense means and on measures for ensuring the safety of the civilian population. Actions give rise to the appropriate counteractions. Thus, this is a vicious circle, and it can only be broken through agreements reached on a principled basis, whose final goal can only be that of scrapping nuclear weapons completely. This path is clearly and convincingly presented in the 15 January statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on the phased elimination of nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons by the year 2000.

[Shishkin] Viktor Nikolayevich, in connection with this I would like to note that of course it is no accident that the Soviet program for nuclear disarmament that you have just been talking about has been winning increasing numbers of new supporters throughout the world. Let us take, for example, a U.S. figure who is far from being someone who sympathizes with the Soviet Union -- (Hooks), former deputy secretary for the U.S. Air Force. In an article published in the United States this week he writes, and I quote: An intelligent assessment of the proposals set forth by General Secretary Gorbachev on 15 January amounts to the following: They promise a good opportunity for halting the siting of new kinds of weapons and reducing and stabilizing the colossal destructive might of both sides, which is sufficient for the destruction of each other many times over; and they create a favorable atmopshere for an improvement in the political relations between the two powers. In calling on the U.S. Administration to go from words to deeds in the matter of reducing armaments, the Russians have gone more than halfway. There is other evidence of the seriousness of the intentions of the Soviet Union on the matter of arms control. The main goal set by the 27th CPSU Congress, this former secretary notes, is to bring the economy into a healthy state, but in order to achieve this goal a stable international situation, and particularly stable relations with the United States, are needed. In the first place, Moscow has to avoid a new wide-scale arms race.

[Agayants] As you know, World Environment Day was marked on 5 June. It was commemorated, as has already been reported in the press, by the ceremony of the symbolic planting of a peace tree. As a statement by the Soviet Government stresses, this embodies the profound meaning of jointly defending our earth and affirming the choice worthy of people who favor peace and security and oppose war. We are deeply convinced that in the nuclear and space age, the security and survival of every state and international security as a whole can only be ensured not through military-technical solutions, not by multiplying arsenals and making weapons more sophisticated, but by consistently reducing and then completely scrapping mass-destruction weapons. It was precisely on World Environment Day that the United States, contrary to reason and in defiance of the will of peace-loving peoples, exploded yet another nuclear device at its test site in Nevada. This explosion, codenamed "Tajo," brought the number of tests carried out by the United States over the period since 1951 up to 651.

[Levin] By the way, Nikolay Ivanovich, do you recall how many explosions this makes since we introduced the moratorium on nuclear tests?

[Agayants] In all the Americans have carried out 12 such blasts. One should stress again that, indeed, the problem of protecting and improving the environment has long since ceased to be the affair of individual countries. It is of a pronounced global nature and for it to be solved the joining of efforts of peoples in all states is required. Our country has drawn the necessary and serious conclusions for itself from the Chernobyl accident and consistently comes out in favor of the broadest possible cooperation with all states in the solution of this problem as well. It is clear that such cooperation can only be implemented in conditions of stable peace on earth, and it is inseparable from the struggle of all people of good-will -- wherever they may live and whatever views they may hold -- from the resolute and consistent struggle to avert the most awful thing that might befall the planet earth, a nuclear holocaust. But the Americans are intensifying the arms race not only on earth but in space as well.

[Shishkin] Many people are of course beginning to question why President Reagan -- as we have already said here -- is continuing, against all reason and contrary to elementary logic, to advertise his program of star wars preparations as being purely defensive and to make assurances that it really is so. This question was answered this week by a U.S. political figure, with what I would describe as cynical frankness. He is well known in the United States and quite well known in our country too, namely Albert Gore, who wrote the following in THE NEW YORK TIMES: The President is still talking about the Strategic Defense Initiative as an all-encompassing defense system destined to replace our dependence upon the classical restraint, which is the threat of retaliation to a Soviet attack. Many administration representatives define the Strategic Defense Initiative, however, as a limited system for defending our retaliatory missile forces that will back them up rather than replace them. While the President is still dreaming of an economical and invulnerable system of antimissile defense that would be deployed [razvernut] jointly both by us and the Soviet Union, his secretary of defense is working out a rapid system to be deployed [razmeschchen] as soon as possible, regardless of how economical it is and regardless of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

[Agayants] As we can see, comrades, the Soviet Union was a thousand times right when it warned the world that Reagan's star wars program is aimed at whipping up the arms race, its goal being to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and that it is fraught with the danger of unleashing a nuclear war. How can it be otherwise?

Let us recall, for instance, the results of the so-called purely scientific Manhattan Project, which was also made out to be an exclusively research program. It is common knowledge how it turned out for the population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Fifteen billion dollars was spent on that program. In the 30 years between 1954 and 1983, $40 billion was spent on all scientific research work in the sphere of missile technology. Twenty-six billion dollars, however, is to be spent on the star wars research program in the near future, and in the decade from 1984 to 1993, $60 billion. If such research work -- if one can call it that -- continues for another 10 years, experts suggest this it will cost a total of $225 billion.

Considering such gigantic sums, it is naive to suppose that they would be spent solely on elucidating some theoretical questions relating to the possibility or impossibility of creating [sozdanye] space-strike weapons.

[Shishkin] The statement by Keyworth, the U.S. President's science adviser, is unambiguous, and I quote: We are engaged in research not to expand our knowledge of physics, but to learn how to create [sozdavat] large systems. What is thus involved is by no means pure research, but a serious stage in increasing military potential on a global scale. Using as a cover a verbal screen about the defensive nature of the Strategic Defense Initiative, it is not difficult to launch the development and creation [sozdaniye] of new means of attack as highly refined as you like.

[Agayants] Our state and other socialist countries oppose this very dangerous policy of whipping up international tension and intensifying the already dizzying arms race; we aim at strengthening peace and guaranteeing security on the planet. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's friendly visit to Hungary, which began today, is at the center of world public attention. There is no doubt whatsoever that Comrade Gorbachev's meetings and talks with Hungarian leaders, as well as the work of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact -- a session of which is to be held in Budapest in the next few days -- will be yet another important step along the way to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

[Levin] We have just mentioned the visit starting today. I would like to draw your attention, comrades, to the devepment of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation over recent years. This reflects the characteristic tendency in cooperation between all the socialist countries. In figures, it is thus expressed: Commodity turnover, the volume of commodity turnover, between the Soviet Union and Hungary amounted in 1950 to R100 million. In 1985, it reached R9 billion. This trend is characteristic, I repeat, of all the socialist countries. It reflects the increasingly close mutual interweaving of our economies. We are moving from commodity turnover to higher levels of cooperation that provide for integrational processes, mutually linked processes, processes of mutual cooperation in all aspects. You are aware that a comprehensive program of scientific and technical cooperation between the CEMA member-countries has been drawn up, which is of fundamental importance for all. I do not want to say that everything is clear and simple. No, more than a few difficulties are to be overcome on the way to carrying out this task. We are, however, united in our understanding of the tasks and in our understanding of the methods of executing these tasks.

This relates to our cooperation in the economic sphere. Of even greater... well, perhaps of equal importance is our cooperation in the international sphere. Here the socialist countries act from common, coordindated positions. We advocate the strengthening of peace; that is our class position. It is precisely the class-based essence of socialism's foreign policy that is demonstrated in the fact that our main goal is to strengthen peace.

You are aware that a conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states is to take place in Budapest, and one can expect of this -- previous such conferences bear convincing witness to this -- that the socialist countries will put forward fresh and far-reaching proposals aimed at mitigating military confrontation in Europe and resolving those political problems facing our continent.

[Agayants] That is, it should be stressed that in all the main aspects of foreign policy we demonstrate the latest political thinking, which was expounded in weighty and convincing fashion at the 27th CPSU Congress, that all efforts will be concentrated upon preventing nuclear war. This is without doubt the prime task of the modern era, and the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states are actively engaged in carrying it out.

Our program time is coming to an end. Thank you, comrades, for your attention; all the best to you.

PRAVDA ON ECOSOC RESOLUTION, WEST'S 'MERCENARIES'

LD071150 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- Today's PRAVDA points out the topicality and importance of a resolution which has been adopted at a session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and which condemns mercenarism as a threat to international peace and security.

Imperialism's terrorist armed units are formed from among mercenaries, the newspaper recalls. In the neocolonialists' global offensive on sovereign young countries of Asia Africa and Latin America, PRAVDA writes, the mercenaries are used for the accomplishment of 'combat missions' to overthrow legitimate governments unwelcome to the West, to aid reactionary regimes to seize and keep power in the developing countries.

The 'dogs-of war', as mercenaries are called sometimes, have participated in more than 200 conflicts in various 'hot spots' of the globe since the Second World War. Their 'service record' includes assassinations of many political and public figures who defended the freedom of their peoples, attacks on independent countries, and acts of sabotage and terror.

"Nowadays, too, rapacious packs of mercenaries head for the places where the West is stubbornly unwilling to relinquish its neocolonialist positions", PRAVDA goes on. "They operate in Chad, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua. Thousands of mercenaries are in the pay of the racist regime of South Africa. The 32nd special battalion 'Buffalo', which is manned by mercenaries from the United States, West European countries, Israel, and Chile, is constantly used in punitive raids of the Pretoria military. They have become particularly 'notorious' for reprisals against the population of Namibia which is occupied by the South African racists".

PRAVDA points out that "a big role is also assigned to the mercenaries in the implementation of the U.S. 'doctrine of neoglobalism' in practice. They have been turned into a dangerous instrument of the policy of state terrorism which has been given an official status in the United States. It is not fortuitous that U.S. representatives voted against the ECOSOC resolution sponsored by a group of socialist and non-aligned countries".

U.S. 'MAIN OBSTACLE' TO CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE

LD081052 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Panama City June 8 TASS -- TASS correspondents Igor Klekovkin and Yevgeniy Kozhukhantsev report:

A meeting of foreign ministers of the Contadora Group countries, the Support Group and five Central American states has closed here. Its participants have discussed the new proposals drafted by the Contadora Group on issues of arms control and on the holding of military exercises with the pariticipation of foreign troops in that region.

Representatives of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica again attempted, on Washington's instructions, to block the process of peaceful talks and to prevent the signing of a multilateral agreement that would prevent an open armed conflict in the region. They have rejected all of Nicaragua's constructive proposals aimed at lessening tensions.

Simultaneously, representatives of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica are presssing ahead for the incorporation into the text of the "peace act" of provisions sealing United States military presence in the region and making it incumbent upon the Sandinist government to abandon revolutionary reforms in the country.

Representatives of the Contadora Group and Support Group have addressed a joint message to the governments of the Central American countries. It says, in particular, that true peace in the region can be achieved only on the basis of observance of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, respect of the right of the peoples to determine freely, without all foreign interference, their economic, political and social way of development.

The USA is the main obstacle in the way of a peaceful settlement of the tense situation in Central America, Miguel D'Escoto, foreign minister of Nicaragua, told newsmen here. Washington is bringing heavy pressure to bear on a number of Central American countries dependent on it, in order to draw them into hostile actions against Nicaragua and to prevent the signing of the "peace act". The USA is permanently whipping up tensions in Central America and launching acts of aggression against sovereign Nicaragua. Washington pursues a policy of state terrorism against our country in violation of all norms of international law, Miguel D'Escoto emphasized.

COMMENT ON 'DIVIDE' BETWEEN U.S. NATO PARTNERS

LD082014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 86

[From the "International Panorama" program; presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] The personal fate of people, the interests of various sections of the working people -- be they workers of farmers -- are indissolubly bound with the fate of peace, disarmament, and international cooperation. Has Washington, in its relations with its junior partners, crossed that divide where the most important and vital national interests have turned out to be threatened? That is the question an increasing number of West Europeans are pondering, including the politicians in the upper echelons of power.

I refer to two provocative step taken by the U.S. Administration. The first is Washington's refusal, which I mentioned earlier, to fulfill the conditions of the 1972 SALT I agreement and the 1979 SALT II agreement that established ceilings for USSR and the U.S. strategic offensive weapons.

The second is how Washington thwarted the adoption of a program to expand contacts and exchanges between the Helsinki agreement participatory states at a conference in the Swiss capital of Bern. The U.S. representatives turned out to be on their own both at the NATO council session in the Canadian city of Halifax where Washington's attitude toward SALT II was discussed, and at the conference in Bern, where in essence the Americans had nothing else left to do except impose a veto on the final document of the meeting of representatives from 35 states. Using sports terminology: In the first case the score was 14-1, and in the second 34-1, against the United States. In vain the NATO foreign affairs ministers from Western Europe tried to dissuade their U.S. colleague, and through him the Washington administration as well, from encroaching on accords on which, in essence, the balance and stability of the present strategic situation are being maintained. If one is to call a spade a spade, the U.S. leadership is openly letting it be understood that from now on it believes it has the right to disregard any accord at any time when such an accord stands in the way of its pursuit of one new type of weapon or another -- in the way of another spiral in the arms race.

Canadian Foreign Minister Clark said that this is a profoundly alarming event. The FRG assessed the U.S. move as being fraught with potential disaster for the arms control process. The Americans wounded their British partner particularly strongly. After all, London has always laid claim to a special relationship with Washington. Quite recently, before the whole world, the Thatcher government took the risk of giving a demonstration of its boundless loyalty to the policy of the U.S. leadership when it allowed the use of British bases -- bases on British soil -- for the U.S. raid on Libya. Millions of Britons did not hide their indignation at this act of aiding and abetting the aggressor. The latest public opinion polls in Great Britain have shown such a fall in popularity of the Conservative government that if elections were held now the ruling party, in the opinion of experienced observers, would lose badly. Now it really is out of the frying pan into the fire; and this does not concern London alone. As the NEW YORK TIMES newspaper noted the other day, for two staunch Reagan supporters, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the U.S. action has been a slap in the face.

Of course, one should not go to the other extreme either. It would be an illusion to think that the leaders of the West European NATO countries have immediately begun to see clearly and have adopted positions of political realism that require a close interaction with the USSR and the other socialist countries on the issues of peace and disarmament. The point is simply that many of the bourgeois statesmen on this side of the Atlantic Ocean have had their instinct of political self-preservation come alive with full force. Their anxiety over their political future has increased as they have become conscious of the fact that while the present administration is on watch in Washington, the possibility of an agreement between East and West will increasingly come to naught. If the prospects for disarmament and cooperation with the socialist countries are tightly shut off, which is what the U.S. hawks are leading to, then the present West European governments could as a result completely lose the confidence of their countries. If it is true that the world is too small and fragile for a policy of confrontation and of an uncontrolled arms race, then this truth is doubly applicable to Europe.

Against the background of Washington's provocative course, the course taken by the USSR and its allies to pave the way for disarmament and to make this aim real and attainable is acquiring a special sense in the eyes of West Europeans. This explains the huge interest that is being shown in Europe and throughout the world in the friendly visit by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Hungarian People's Republic.

U.S. NEOCOLONIALISM FORMS ROOT CAUSE OF TERRORISM

LD061619 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Representatives of the U.S. Administration who expatiate themselves on the dangers of international and state terrorism should ponder on a simple fact. If the history of the past two centuries is analysed, it will be established that none other state but the USA is responsible for as many acts of intervention and war, as many putsches and anti-government coups in other countries, those implemented by its own Armed Forces and by hired mercenaries. Throughout the 19th century the United States was involved in 120 wars of aggression. And the policy of the United States became still more aggressive in the 20th century: Since the Second World War alone, it resorted to the use of force more than 200 times.

This course of state terrorism implemented by Washington almost throughout two centuries was summed up almost 70 years back. The founder of the Soviet state Lenin noted that American troops were used "...as gendarmes, butchers and throttlers of the independence and freedom of small and weak nations." Take note, whole nations, not individuals. All the subsequent years U.S. imperialism has been proving that characteristic.

State terrorism by Washington stems not only from its imperialist policy, not only from the inability to assess objectively the processes taking place in the world. It is also caused by the blinders put on by Washington politicians voluntarily to impair their perception of the world. They in Washington describe their country as a state whose commitments and interests spread to the whole world.

And as soon as these assumed commitments and egoistically understood interests clash with the interests of other countries and people that try to implement their will, the "punishment" comes: Actions of state terrorism by the United States. The arsenal of methods used by the United States has a wide range: From acts of sabotage, such as the mining of territorial waters and approaches to them, as in Nicaragua, to the attempts on the life of leaders of other countries (Libya, Panama, Cuba, etc), from the sending of mercenaries (counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan, "contras" in Nicaragua, cutthroats from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Angola and so on) to deliveries of most up-to-date weapons to counterrevolutionary forces, for instance "Stinger" missiles that until now were supplied only to the United States' closest allies, to the interference in a civil war, as in El Salvador, the waging of undeclared wars and outright use of U.S. forces.

It seems clear that in order to put an end to international terrorism it is necessary to determine its root causes and remove them. What are these root causes? They are crisis and conflict situations engendered by the policy of neocolonialism, racism, foreign intervention, in other words, by everything that is the essence of the imperialist policy of the United States and some of its allies, above all Israel and the Republic of South Africa. But they in Washington try to claim that international terrorism results from "intrigues of communists," is associated with "Moscow's hand." They refuse to take into consideration the policy of states that adhere to an independent foreign policy course, such objective factors as American Senator Dodd has not failed to see. He said that dictatorships and military regimes stifled democracy and trampled underfoot human rights in Central America. If poverty, hunger and injustice did not reign there, there would be no revolution. As long as that system of oppression exists, the region will be generating revolutions, or, as is Washington's current wording, international terrorism.

Even the United States allies realise what they in Washington stubbornly refuse to understand.

Explaining why Thailand's representative in the United Nations Security Council voted for a resolution condemning the act of the U.S. state terrorism against Libya, Thailand's Foreign Minsiter Sitthi Sawetsila said at a press conference in Bangkok: "We are fundamentally against the policy of double standards -- against the policy when, on one hand, declarations of adherence to the struggle against terrorism are made, and, on the other, military force is used against a developing country." The Japanese newspaper "TOKYO SHIMBUN" describing the "anti-terrorist resolution" adopted under Washington's pressure at the recent meeting of the seven major capitalist countries in Tokyo wrote that terrorism cannot be eradicated with the use of the measure suggested in that document. If terrorism is considered from the viewpoint of the Middle East situation, it is only a just settlement in the areas that can lead to the elimination of terrorism, the newspaper wrote.

But they in Washington, apparently, have no wish to look for equitable solutions that would take into consideration the interests of other peoples. Banking on diktat and strength, stirring up crises and conflicts, they in Washington fail to notice that they are creating fertile soil for the preservation of international terrorism.

U.S. PRESS CITED ON ISRAELI SPYING IN U.S.

LD061627 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 6 TASS -- The well-known case of Jonathan Pollard, a former Navy counterintelligence analyst, who spied in favor of Israel, is not an isolated event but only the tip of an inceberg of Israel's espionage activities in the United States.

The newspaper "WASHINGTON POST" writes that there is evidence that Israel has been spying on the USA for many years. The American press challenges the version of the Israeli Government that "the Pollard case was a 'deviation' from Israel's long-standing policy" and not an operation authorized at the top political level.

"THE WASHINGTON POST" points out that "U.S. law enforcement officials familiar with the Pollard investigation said that evidence developed in the case raises serious questions about the credibility of the official Israeli position.

"'It was supposed to be a 10-year operation for 300,000 dollars. How can anything this big and involving this much money not be authorized?' one official said yesterday. 'The raw data on the record suggests very strongly that the operation had higher authority'".

However, facts made public now point not only to the fact that Israeli intelligence was very active in the USA. There are all grounds to believe that the U.S. authorities are taking steps to cover up the real scale of these secret activities so as to evade difficulties in relations with the U.S. "strategic ally" in the Middle East. "THE WASHINGTON POST" writes that arguments were going on during the entire investigation of the Pollard spy case between representatives of the Justice Department who wanted to make public data on the scale of this operation and State Department officials anxious over its impact on vital relations between the United States and Israel.

According to "THE NEW YORK TIMES"' Jonathan Pollard had become the first legally prosecuted Israeli spy. But this list could be started much earlier. Raymond, the former FBI director assistant, admitted last year that his agency had been informed of at least 10 cases when U.S. officials handed over secret information to Israelis. The U.S. authorities settled, without much ado, also such cases when Israeli intelligence agents operating under the "cover" of diplomats overstepped too far beyond their official duties.

John Davitt, who headed for a long time the U.S. Justice Department division on home security, noted in his interview to "THE WASHINGTON POST" that there were cases during his 30-year service when Israeli diplomats engaged in spy activities were "quietly asked to leave the USA."

REPORTAGE ON CANADIAN DELEGATION'S MOSCOW VISIT

Vorotnikov Receives Group

LD061552 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, received today a Canadian delegation headed by David Crombie, minister of Indian affairs and northern development.

During a conversation held in a friendly atmosphere the Canadian guests shared the impressions of their tour of the north-eastern regions of the Russian Federation and of the accomplishments of nationalities inhabiting the northern regions of the USSR in the social, economic, cultural and other spheres. The sides touched upon the burning problems of international life and stressed the need for waging a persistent struggle for warding off the threat of a nuclear war and lessening tension in the world. Both sides voiced their intention to further develop mutually advantageous relations between the Soviet Union and Canada in various practical spheres of bilateral cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Vernon Turner, ambassador of Canada to the USSR.

Meets With Marchuk

LD061750 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk today received Canadian Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development David Edward Crombie. The possibilities of widening bilateral cooperation, specifically in the framework of the programs of scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Canada on problems of the Arctics and the north, were discussed during the conversation. The programme that was signed two years ago envisages joint work on a wide range of problems of the economic and social development of northern districts.

Guriy Marchuk and David Crombie declared for the stepping up of cooperation to resolve such questions as the setting up of populated localities and construction in permafrost areas, education, development of science and technology, environmental protection. They confirmed the striving of both countries to widen and deepen such ties.

The delegation led by David Crombie is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Committee for Science and Technology since May 26. Besides Moscow, the members of the delegation visited Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Yakutiya, the Chukchi Peninsula and the Sakhalin Island.

Sharing his impressions from the trip, David Crombie noted the impressive successes of the native peoples of the USSR's northern districts in the development of culture, education, economy. He expressed the opinion that the implementation of the joint Soviet-Canadian programme must lead to the widening of bilateral contacts in all spheres, also to the intensification of commercial ties.

Visit Ends

LD081400 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- A delegation led by David Edward Crombie, minister of Indian affairs and northern development, stayed in the Soviet Union between May 26 and June 8 at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

It had talks with Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, other officials and experts on the development of the north. The exchange of opinions on a large range of issues of economic and social development of northern areas has confirmed the promising nature and mutual advantage of further expansion of bilateral cooperation between the USSR and Canada in spheres pertaining to peoples, environmental protection of the north and economic development of northern regions. Delegation members familiarized themselves with life, culture and activities of northern national groups and successes in social and economic changes in Soviet northern areas. The sides discussed the progress of the programme for scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Canada on problems of the Arctic and the north. D.E. Crombie voiced support for cooperation within the framework of this programme which, in his opinion, could bring about the development of contacts in other fields.

CANADIAN ACADEMIC CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN DRA

PM051114 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the "What the Papers Say" rubric: "For a Realistic Policy"]

[Text] The Canadian newspaper TORONTO STAR has published an article by Professor A. Bromke which criticizes U.S. policy regarding a political settlement concerning Afghanistan. The article makes the following particular observations.

The Russians' desire to defuse the Afghan problem appears logical in the context of their attempts to establish East-West detente. The West should examine Soviet policy in Afghanistan more deeply. The point is that the emergence in Afghanistan -- which is next door to Iran -- of yet another fundamentalist Islamic regime would run counter to the interests of both the USSR and the West. Apart from anything else, the establishment of such a regime is precisely the goal of the antigovernment forces in Afghanistan. It is also doubtful whether such a solution of the problem would serve the interests of the Afghan people. The population of that country, situated at the very center of Asia, has remained apart from the events of recent history and has stubbornly gone on living in the past. There is no doubt that development would benefit Afghanistan's population. The United States is using the problem of Afghanistan merely as a pretext for actions aimed at the USSR. Washington is obviously seeking to oppose Moscow "to the last Afghan." However, the attempts to punish Moscow with no attempt made to pursue alternative ways of resolving the problem are an unconstructive approach.

The approach is also shortsighted. In view of the unstable situation in Pakistan, a change in the political situation in that country could weaken the West's position in the region as a whole. The United States could thereby deprive itself of direct access to Afghanistan. The last, albeit not least important consideration is that the problem of Afghanistan is quite simply not significant enough for it to be allowed to complicate East-West relations, particularly in the arms control sphere. Let us hope, then, that the next round of talks on Afghanistan under UN auspices, which are due to start at the end of June, will produce results.

MOSCOW WEEKLY VIEWS PRC ECONOMIC PROGRESS

PM061216 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 20, 26 May 86 pp 20-21

[Article by special correspondent Vladimir Godyna: "China: Present-Day Impressions"]

[Excerpts] Beijing-Shandong-Moscow -- As the Chinese capital was swept by the chilling gusts of a cyclone, the people of Beijing were warmed by the performance of the Belorussian folk choir, the CHINA DAILY said. Watching the audience at one of their concerts, I involuntarily reflected that it was indeed people who were making the political climate.

The performers from Soviet Belorussia put up at the same Hotel Qianmen where the outstanding Soviet ballet dancer Galina Ulanova had stayed during her guest tour 30 years previously. Today it is not only old newspaper and magazine clippings that tell us about her success: The grateful memory of people, which is far more important, is still alive. "We always remember that Soviet veteran dancers trained China's first generation of ballet dancers as well as the first generation of ballet teachers, instructors and choreographers," Li Chengxiang, head of China's Central Ballet Troupe, said.

The life stories of the many Soviet and Chinese cultural workers intertwine, especially those of the older generation. We were introduced to a well-known composer, Wu Xuqiang, director of the Beijing conservatory. In the mid-1950s he studied in the Soviet Union and, still a conservatory student, arranged and performed for the first time the Uigur folk song "The Swallow."

"Great was my surprise when I heard my 'Swallow' performed by the Belorussian artistes after almost 30 years," he told me.

During the Chinese tour (which took the company to Jinan and Qingdao, Shandong Province, as well as Beijing we heard from our hospitable hosts that the long "intermission" in relations between workers in the arts and culture in the two countries was over. The Chinese see this as one of the signs of a recent change for the better in Soviet-Chinese relations.

The port is the soul of the city of Qingdao. It is the fourth largest in China and handles 24 million tons of freight a year -- this is considerable, as the country's main sea ports handle a total of about 300 million tons. The 44 ships based in Qingdao sail far away, linking it with 230 ports in 50 countries. Qingdao owes much of its dynamic growth to the port and its fleet.

Progress has been especially marked in recent years as the country has been working to make up for lost time. Economic growth has been so fast that there are some signs of "overheating" in the Chinese economic "machine": The Chinese press says that economic growth rates are too high, the material resources too scarce to support them and that the country has run up a deficit in foreign trade.

Different people in Qingdao told me that the most important and interesting events in the history of the city were yet to happen. What they meant was that Qingdao, along with 13 other Chinese ports, has been included in the "open doors" policy system. The choice is explained by the fact that Qingdao is already a large port with a streamlined infrastructure. It is situated in Shandong Province, one of China's major export bases; in 1985 exports from the province were worth U.S. $2.65 billion, a 15 per cent rise over 1984.

Shandong plants sell their products, mostly textiles and other consumer goods, to over 130 countries. Gingdao is making a tangible contribution to the expansion of exports, and it is there rather than in Jinan, the adminstrative centre of the province, that the main foreign trade offices are situated.

Several immediate tasks face Gingdao. One is to modernize industry, broaden direct economic and technological ties with other countries and import high technology. Another task is to establish a zone of economic and technological development which will incorporate research institutes and industries set up in cooperation with foreign businessmen or fully controlled by them. A site measuring 15 sq. km. has been set aside for that zone, which is expected to give fresh impetus to scientific and technological progress in Shandong Province, primarily in Gingdao itself. Yet another goal is to boost tourism and set up new tourist centres, including international tourist zones in the Xuejiaodao and Shilaoren suburbs.

It would not be to exaggerate greatly to say that China's rural industries are booming: By the end of the 1985 they employed 60 million and their total output came to more than 230 billion yuans, almost 20 percent of the country's industrial and farming production.

Yet the most striking phenomenon is the rise in living standards of the rural population. According to official figures last year the per capita income in the countryside was 400 yuans, an increase of 45 yuans over 1984. These are averages, of course, and the living standards of the 800-million farming population are rising unevenly. The Chinese press even discusses "property stratification" and other problems.

The proprietress of a small shop in Gianmen Street in the Chinese capital was polite and friendly. We discussed private trade and services in general (there are 11,220,000 such retail outlets and services in China today) and, naturally, her own shop, a mere 10 sq. m. of floor space. I saw digital wristwatches, lighters and other trinkets in a display case, and trousers, jackets and windcheaters on the racks on the left and right and along the entire back wall. Our talk was long and, when I asked the main question -- if it was profitable to keep a shop -- the answer was yes.

There are such shops everywhere in China today, and also restaurants, snack bars and tailors'. The government encourages private enterprise as a substantial addition to public trade and services. Most private businesses are concentrated in the services: There are restaurants, tailoring and repair shops, small hotels, building companies and handicrafts. The total taxes paid by private proprietors to the state between 1981 and 1984 amounted to 4.2 billion yuans (about U.S. $1.5 billion) and the total private sector turn-over to 24.5 billion yuans. Investment in the private sector has reached 17 billion yuans. The latter figure is obviously an underestimate, says Wang Zhongming, head of the private sector department of the State Board of Industry and Commerce. He believes private proprietors are trying to conceal the real size of their investment and their real incomes from the authorities to avoid taxation.

In some cases they inflate prices on their goods or try to buy cheap from farmers and resell at a profit. Wang Zhongming told me that China had a mere 6,000 inspectors to supervise the private sector. This year another 100,000 are to be employed, but even then, according to him, many private businesses will remain outside effective control by the state.

The Soviet performers left China at the end of their tour on a bright sunny day, a welcome break after a spell of bad weather. I thought it a good sign: Summer was coming, fair weather for Soviet-Chinese cooperation, which has immense potential.

FURTHER COMMENT ON SHEVARDNADZE-ABE TALKS

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Assesses

PM061412 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Jun 86

[N. Pecheneg "International Comments": "In Search of Understanding"]

[Text] The latest consultative meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and S. Abe, Japanese foreign minister, who was making an official visit to the USSR at the Soviet Government's invitation, ended recently. This was already the second meeting between the ministers in the first 5 months of 1986. And both meetings marked an appreciable step forward in improving the situation in relations between our countries.

Both sides realize that it would be very wasteful for two neighboring countries which have reached a high level of industrial and technological development not to take advantage of their geographical proximity and the complementary nature of their economic potential. It was difficult in the absence of political contacts to tackle the numerous questions that naturally arise in relations between neighboring states. And, besides, on the fundamental question of removing the nuclear threat the interests of the USSR and Japan are ultimately bound to coincide.

The path toward establishing political dialogue was directly opened up by the meeting on 15 March 1985 between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone, who was then visiting Moscow. "We want to improve relations with Japan and are confident that there is a real opportunity for this. It stems from the simple fact that our countries are direct neighbors," M.S. Gorbachev said at the November 1985 session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Given these conditions it was possible for E.A. Shevardnadze to visit Japan in January 1986. That visit saw the signing of the Agreement on Trade and Payments Between the USSR and Japan for the Period 1986 through 1990. There was an extensive exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Japanese relations and international problems of common interests. The exchange of opinions was continued during Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe's visit to Moscow 29-31 May this year.

The main outcome of the meetings was to restore and consolidate political dialogue between the two countries. The previously extended invitations to M.S. Gorbachev to make an official visit to Japan and for Prime Minister Y. Nakasone to make an official visit to the USSR were confirmed by the two sides.

S. Abe was received by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev on 30 May. During their long conversation, which proceeded in a spirit of frankness and goodwill, key problems of the international situation and fundamental questions concerning the state of and prospects for developing Soviet-Japanese relations were discussed. Serious concern was also expressed at the Japanese leadership's intentions to harness its country's potential to U.S. "star wars" plans, which cannot fail to affect the assessment of Japanese foreign policy intentions and Soviet-Japanese relations.

Soviet people have a sincere interest in constructive relations with Japan and want the Japanese to regard the Soviet Union as a good neighbor who is ready to seek honestly and by means of joint efforts for ways of greater mutual understanding and collaboration for the good of peace and their own mutual interests.

Cultural Agreement Stressed

OW080151 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Georgiyev commentary]

[Text] A regular meeting between Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers was held in Moscow near the end of May. In this connection, Radio Moscow Commentator Georgiyev markes the following comment:

How do the Soviet people view the important results of the recent foreign ministers meeting? First, they think that the meeting marked an important step in further deepening political dialogue between the Soviet Union and Japan. In this sense, foreign Minister Abe's meeting with CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev was particularly significant. The Soviet leader confirmed that Soviet policy on Japan would not change and that the Soviet Union has made a fundamental political decision to explore every possibility of developing and improving relations with Japan in all fields, irrespective of Japan's relations with other countries. It is hoped that this very important statement will call forth a proper response from Japan's leadership.

What is involved in this statement is not merely a question of Soviet-Japanese relations. The improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations will contribute greatly to improving the whole political situation in Asia. This is because both the Soviet Union and Japan enjoy high prestige in the world arena.

The talks in Moscow also affected progress in several specific fields. For example, an agreement on government-to-government cultural exchanges was signed for the first time in the history of Soviet-Japanese relations. This agreement calls for the expansion of exchanges by scholars and academic institutions, the holding of exhibitions, and the exchange of publications and documents. Commenting on the signing of this cultural agreement, MAINICHI SHIMBUN said: Friendly relations begin with mutual understanding. The role of culture is very important in this respect. Therefore, the signing of this agreement has great significance.

At the foreign ministers' meeting, both sides experessed their intention to expedite expansion of trade and economic relations. Particularly noteworthy was the recognition of the need for new educational and economic explorations. This need is promoted by objective economic processes -- particularly, a change in the economic structure -- that have been taking place in both Japan and the Soviet Union.

In addition, the two sides confirmed their agreement to reopen the governmental Soviet-Japanese Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee. Scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan has remained frozen over recent years. However, in no sense is the Soviet Union responsible for this. History has repeatedly shown that any restrictions on trade or scientific and technological exchanges with the Soviet Union cannot change the Soviet Union's political policies.

It is a mistake to think that only the Soviet Union benefits from these exchanges. The Soviet Union is entitled to be an equal partner because it has sufficient scientific and technological capabilities in various fields. For example, Japanese economic leaders, who visited the Soviet Union in mid-April, showed great interest in a Soviet proposal that efforts be made to combine Soviet scholars' achievements in basic science with what Japan has attained in adapting experimental results.

During the Soviet-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting in Moscow, the two sides has a useful exchange of views on fishery questions. The Soviet side expressed the view that it would not handle these questions only from an economic angle.

The Soviet side fully realizes how important the fishery question is in overall Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Soviet side also gave a humanitarian response to Foreign Miniter Abe's request regarding visits to gravesites in Soviet territory.

Another important achievement at the Moscow talks was the detailed exchange of views on pressing international issues. The Soviet Union again confirmed its comprehensive approach on the issue of Asian security. The Soviet Union's major principle on this issue is that promotion of Asian security should not be sought militarily, but through political means. Today it is impossible to consolidate security by military means. There is no doubt that the true interests of all countries should be taken into consideration in solving practical problems. The Soviet side has invariably expressed its readiness to listen to the other party's views in a political dialogue.

In the process of the Moscow talks, the two sides clarified where they agree and also where they differ. Most importantly, however, each side deepened its understanding of the other party's views. This will help the two sides widen the range of their agreement in the next stage.

When we view the achievements of the Soviet-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting from an overall perspective, we can clearly say that the meeting represented a move forward in improving the atmosphere of Soviet-Japanese relations. It may be the initial two or three steps, but the Soviet side looks forward to further progress. This progress will undoubtedly be promoted if the Soviet Union's previous proposals for building bilateral trust and improving relations are implemented. These proposals are still valid. If Japan shows a forward-looking attitude on these proposals, it will be duly appreciated in the Soviet Union.

JAPANESE GROUP CONCLUDES FISHING TALKS

LD031937 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- Talks on extending for 1986 the term of the agreement between the Soviet Ministry for Fisheries and the Hokkaido Association of Fishery Businessmen on sea kale extraction by Japanese fishermen in Soviet territorial waters near Signalny Island ended here today.

JAPANESE VIEW UPCOMING ELECTIONS AS 'EMPTY SHOW'

OW061017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Boris Parkhomerko]

[Text] Prime Minister Nakasone has made the decision to dissolve the Diet and to hold early general elections. Our commentary.

[Parkhomenko] Hello, comrades. In order to correctly evaluate the meaning of this decision, it is necessary to take into consideration that, in recent years, the position of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in the highest legislature of the country has been markedly weakened.

The opposition, and in particular the opposition on the left, is attacking the conservatives, so to speak, on all fronts.

The direction of the government's foreign policies, especially the Japanese-U.S. military treaty, is being criticized, as well as its economic policies, particularly the concessions, under pressure, to the United States in planning the foreign trade balance and lowering the exchange rate of the yen in relation to the dollar, and the encroachment of monopoly capital on the social rights of the working people.

As a result, there was a danger that, during the period before the next elections, scheduled for 1987, the opposition parties would be able to coordinate their position and offer the Liberal Democrats a serious fight. To prevent this, and to eliminate all risks, the head of the government decided to dissolve the Diet and call early elections, a right provided by the Japanese Constitution. For the Liberal Democratic Party, which respesents big capital, it is altogether within its means to quickly hold a concentrated election campaign and to persuade the voters to vote in support of conservative policies.

For the main opposition parties, chiefly the socialists, as well as others, the sudden early elections are simply not within their means. For them, the election campaign is usually preceded by a quite lengthy period of fund raising and mobilization of preparatory forces. Now, with Nakasone's decision, they have no time for this. Therefore, the conservatives will find it easier to gain an absolute majority in the Diet, and, on that basis, dictate their wishes to the country.

Such is the social and polictical state of affairs for the forthcoming parliamentary elections in Japan, which the majority of voters have already called the most empty and costly show in the entire history of the country.

JAPANESE PEACE GROUP MESSAGE ANSWERED

LD061819 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

The ceremony of handing over an answer of the Soviet Peace Committee to the message of public and religious organizations of Hokkaido which are taking an active part in the anti-war movemant has been held in the General Consulate of the USSR in Sapporo. According to this document, "The Soviet Union sets an example of the struggle for peace, an example of a constructive and creative approach to the solution of the disarmament problem."

Shigeru Sugawara, chairman of the Hokkaido committee of the "War Veternas for Peace" organizations, who attended the ceremony expressed the resolve to continue to support in every way the peaceful foriegn policy of the Soviet Union and to do his utmost for drawing broad public circles of Japan into the struggle for the prevention of peace and for the elimination of mass destruction weapons.

U.S.-JAPANESE NAVAL MANEUVERS BEGIN

LD090455 Moscow TASS in English 0447 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo June 9 TASS -- The Japanese and American Navies have started joint exercises off the main Japanese Island of Honshu.

Ten destroyers of the Japanese Navy, and three vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet, submarines and anti-submarine planes are being involved in the manoeuvres.

The Navies are mastering interaction in anti-submarine warfare.

PAKISTAN USES AFGHAN REFUGEES 'FOR MERCENARY PURPOSES'

LD061654 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Yuriy (Kirichati) commentary]

[Text] The problem of Afghan refugees received primary attention from the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan right after the victory of the April 1978 revolution. In an address to the nation on 30 December 1979 the government offered all Afghans who had left the country to return home. More on this from our Observer Yuriy (Kirichati), who writes:

Recently the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Najibullah, has reaffirmed the offer. As he noted, the Afghan Government cannot remain indifferent to the destiny of its fellow countrymen who for various reasons have lived since the revolution as refugees in Pakistan or Iran, and is doing everything to create favorable conditions for their return. In 1981, the Revolutionary Council of the Republic proclaimed a general amnesty for those who have voluntarily laid down arms and settled for a peaceful life. The government promised assistance in resttlement and employment to returning Afghans who left the country by force or fraud.

It's well known, however, that the leaders of counterrevolutionary groups, arch-enemies of revolutionary power in Afghanistan, also call themselves Afghan refugees. It's natural that the approach of the Afghan leadership to these so-called refugees is quite different. There can be no pardon for those who have destroyed about 2,000 schools, 150 hospitals, and more than 250 mosques. The criminals and murderers acting under the banner of Islam have brutally killed a great number of civilians, including about 250 religious leaders. At an assembly in Kabul last April respresentatives of the Pashtun tribes urged the Afghans living abroad to return home. The assembly approved a message which said that as it hypocritically flirts with the Afghan refugees, Washington is using them as a means of reaching its own hostile goals. Washington, the message went on, wants to use you as mercenaries for committing acts of subversion, killing your brothers in Afghanistan and destroying their homes.

As a matter of fact, Washington does not conceal that by preventing a solution of the problem of Afghan refugees and torpedoing the entire process of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan in general it pursues its own goals. Washington is interested in having the flames of the undeclared war against Afghanistan spread, to be able to further interfere in the affairs of nonaligned countries in South and Southwest Asia in keeping with its policy of neoglobalism. It's for this that the United States this year will provide the bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries with $500 million worth of arms and munitions, and for the same purpose the counterrevolutionaries were recently supplied with a big consignment of the latest Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

And what is the stand of the Pakistani authorities with regard to the problem of Afghan refugees? It's well known that their arrival in Pakistan has created serious economic and social problems for the country, led to the spreading of arms, the growth of crime and drug addiction in the country. The Pakistani authorities themselves admit this. They even complain that the presence of a large number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan aggravates its financial problems. Unfortunately, Islamabad does not go beyond such admissions. The Pakistani authorities stubbornly refuse to discuss this problem in direct talks with Kabul.

What is more, to prevent the Afghan refugees from returning home, the Pakistani authorities have placed all the tent camps of Afghan refugees under tight police surveillance. In these camps regular arrests are made among those refugees who want to return home. Special prisons have been set up for such Afghans. And those of the Afghan refugees who manage to escape from camp are very likely to run into ambushes laid by special units of bandits.

Why then, despite its public complaints, does Islamabad obstruct the solution of the problem of Afghan refugees? First of all, as opposition leaders note, it wants to please Washington. The refugee camps are in fact the only source for forming bands for CIA agents, that is, the main source feeding the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Besides, Islamabad has interests of its own. The very fact of the presence of Afghan refugees ensures a steady flow of money into Pakistan. Although officially the money comes as aid for the refugees a large portion of it is appropriated by the local authorities. The same happens with the military equipment the United States is supplying to the bands of counterrevolutionaries. Under a secret agreement with Washington, TIME magazine says, The Pakistani authorties may leave for themselves the military equipment they please. By using the Afghan refugees for mercenary purposes Islamabad has actually turned them into its hostages.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS RESULTS OF PAKISTAN-DRA TALKS

CF051459 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Unattributed commentary: "The Conclusion of the Seventh Round of Talks Between Afghanistan and Pakistan"]

[Excerpts] A day of prudence. These are the words that can be used to define the impression created in the world by the conclusion of the indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan in Geneva. This assessment stems from the remarks made by the three representatives taking part in the talks -- Shah Muhammad Dost of Afghanistan, Sabahzada Yaqub Khan of Pakistan, and Diego Cordovez, special representative of the UN secretary general -- to the effect that a certain amount of progress has been achieved. [Sentence indistinct]. He stated that the remaining issues would be tackled during the next round of the Geneva talks scheduled to begin on 30 July. (?Shah Muhammad Dost) has stated that Afghanistan is making a serious approach toward holding the talks.

It is impossible not to agree with Afghanistan's serious approach to the talks. Afghanistan has fully heeded an established and practical line ever since the beginning of the talks -- stating, in the meantime, that halting foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs and providing international guarantees to the effect that the interference would not be resumed constitute one of the main factors for a change.

However, it would be wrong to be carried away by the hope that the talks will be successful. The experience gained from the (?years-long) talks has shown that Pakistan has created obstacles to prevent a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Nevertheless, insofar as Pakistan's national interests are concerned, there is a growing need to resolve the question of Afghanistan.

In addressing a press conference in Geneva on the conclusion of the seventh round of the talks, Diego Cordovez stated that he was surprised and saddened by the criticism leveled against the participants of the Geneva talks and against the UN body by the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionary groups.

This came as the United States stands behind the dushmans. Therefore, is it worth criticizing? Using every possible means, the United States has endeavored to create instability in Afghanistan since 1978. This biased inclination has currently gone behond all limits. In fact, by deciding to supply the most up-to-date missiles used by the ground, naval, and Air Force units to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries instead of Saudi Arabia, the U.S. Senate has explained once again that the dushmans are in fact a closer (?ally) of the United States.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo of Pakistan will be visiting the United States soon. Experts believe the indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan will be one of the main issues to be discussed during his visit. However, will Islamabad change its position on the question of rectifying the situation around Afghanistan? Will the optimism cherished by the international community over the possibility of a successful conclusion to the Geneva talks be maintained? Time will explain all of this.

UZBEKISTAN'S USMANKHODZHAYEV RECEIVES DRA'S JOYA

GF081415 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, recieved Muhammad Nasim Joya, the DRA consul general in Taskhkent, on 6 June on the occasion of his departure for home. The guest was briefed during the friendly meetingon the way the Uzbek SSR's (?workers) are fulfilling the historic plans drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress and the decisions adopted by the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

The meeting also noted the strengthening good-neighborly and economic and cultural relations between the USSR and the DRA and expressed the conviction that the Uzbek SSR's Communists and workers will continue to make a worthy contribution to the consolidation of these relations.

DOBRYNIN MEETS WITH INDIAN AMBASSADOR

PM061418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Meetings at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR, at his request.

N. Hasan conveyed the reply greetings to the CPSU Central Committee from Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Indian Congress-I Party, which express gratitude for the CPSU Central Committee greetings sent previously on the 100th anniversary of India's ruling party.

During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Indian relations and certain international problems.

GORBACHEV, ENTOURAGE VISIT HUNGARY 8 JUNE

Officials See Off Gorbachev

PM081728 PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[M.S. Gorbachev's Departure by Plane for Hungary -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow on 8 June for a friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has left together with Mikhail Gorbachev.

At Vnukov Airport M.S. Gorbachev was seen off by G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye. K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, and E.A. Shevardnadze, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, S.L. Sokolov, and N.V. Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.Y. Zimaynin, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy and A.N. Yakovlev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitnov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU; and other comrades.

Those attending the departure include J. Barabas, the Hungarian People's Republic charge d'affaires in the USSR.

On the same day, M.S. Gorbachev arrived in Budapest.

The state flags of the USSR and of the Hungarian People's Republic were hoisted at the airport. The honored Soviet guest was greeted by J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, S. Rajani, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was B.I. Stukalin, USSR ambassador to Hungary.

The residents of Hungary's capital warmly welcomed M.S. Gorbachev. Pioneers presented flowers to him.

Moscow TV Notes

LD081021 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 8 June in a special news bulletin carries a 2-minute video report on Gorbachev's departure Hungary.

The opening shot shows a large group walking toward the aircraft. The group then comes to a halt. In the front from left to right on the screen Gromyko and Gorbachev are seen in conversation and Ryzhkov and Ligachev are also in conversation.

Behind these four from left to right on the screen are Chebrikov, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Raisa Gorbachev, Biryukova, Zaykov, Shevardnadze, and Demichev.

Behind these from left to right on the screen are Nikanov, Talyzin, Takolev, and Razumovskiy, and several other unidentified figures to the rear of the group. Zimyanin is visible behind Zaykov and Shevardnadze.

Gorbachev moves forward and shakes hands with an unidentified man in airline uniform and returns to the group to shake hands with Gromyko, Ryzhkov, and Ligachev, with whom he has a laugh. At this point there is a glimpse of Medvedev and Gorcacheva moving toward the plane in the background, waving. Then Gorbachev walks past the already mentioned member of group and the camera pans to reveal from right to left on the screen Vorotnikov and also Dolgikh, Sokolov, and Dobrynin in the front row, with Kapitonov now visible in the background and the sequence of further handshakes is Sokolov, Dobrynin, Dobrynin, Dolgikh, Vorotnikov, Cherbrikov, and Aliyev.

Next, the camera shows Gorbachev and Gorbacheva at the top of the steps. Gorbachev turns to wave. The linal lineup on the tarmac from left to right is: In the front row: Vorotnikov, Chebrikov, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Biryukova, and Ligachev with Gromyko and Ryzhkov slightly in front of them; in the second row Kapitonov, Nikonov, Talyzin, next figure obscured, Razumovskiy, Zimyanin; the third row is indistinct.

Arrives in Budapest

LD0814101 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1115 on 8 June in its "Novosti" newscast carries a 7-minute video report on CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's arrival in Budapest on 8 June.

"Special Correspondents" G. Zubkov and Ye. Shirakov, who are identified by a screen caption, begin their report from Budapest as the video shows an Aeroflot IL-62 arriving at Ferihegy Airport. Zubkov and Shirakov supply some background information about Soviet-Hungarian cooperation as the camera follows the IL-62 along the tarmac and then shows the waiting press corps and the crowd of spectators with small Hungarian and Soviet flags. As the IL-62 nears its destination, Kadar is shown waving to the crowd, and Shirakov says:

"Comrade Gorbachev is being met by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and his wife and other officials."

Over shots of the IL-62 and Kadar speaking to the crowd, Shrakov goes on to say:

"Over 400 journalists have been accredited to the press center that has been organized to cover the visit. They represent the press, television, and radio of Hungary and the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries as well as the mass information media of the United States, Japan, France, the FRG, Sweden, Britian, and other Western states. We were told at the press center that no single major international event in Budapest has evoked such high interest."

Gorbachev is then shown leaving the airplane, followed by his wfie, Medvedev, and unidentified officials. They are greeted by Kadar and his wife. The camera then cuts to a view of the crowd waving flags, then back to Gorbachev, his wife, Mrs Kadar, Medvedev, and an unidentified official being greeted by army officers and pioneers.

Gorbachev and Kadar, surrounded by officials, move to great the crowd of spectators with whom Gorbachev and Kadar are then shown chatting. The party then moves to a waiting car, with Gorbachev seen pausing in front of the press corps.

Zubkov concludes the report by briefly summing up the forthcoming agenda for the visit, pointing out that "there will be a meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Comrade Kadar this afternoon."

Tours City

LD090857 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 9 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is currently on a friendly visit in the Hungarian people's Republic at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has laid a wreath today to the monument to the Hungarian heroes, who fell in the struggle for their homeland's freedom and independence.

A wreath was laid in an official ceremony in the Paradec' Square to the monument to V.I. Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat.

Mikhail Gorbachev also laid a wreath in Sabadszag Square to the monument to Soviet liberator soldiers, who fell in battles against Hitler fascists for the liberation of Hungary.

In the streets and squares of the Hungarian capital, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was warmly and cordially greeted by the inhabitants of Budapest. Talking with the working people and youth, Mikhail Gorbachev wished them, the entire Hungarian people fresh successes in building socialism.

Talks with Kadar

LD081858 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Report from Budapest; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A meeting took place today between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Janos Kadar. The leaders of both parties informed each other about the course of implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the 13th MSZMP Congress. They exchanged views on the state of and prospects for the further development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, topical questions of world politics, and also of the international communist and workers movement. [Video shows group of leaders entering room, Gorbachev sitting down at a table, accompanied by interpreter; Kadar sits opposite him and a grey-haired woman beside him]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Janos Kadar stated with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and the all-round cooperation between the USSR and Hungary is developing fruitfully in a spirit of mutual trust and mutual understanding. The traditionally sincere and comradely relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP and their mutual solidarity and support in accomplishing present-day tasks are of special significance.

Special attention was devoted to the stable development of bilateral, economic, and scientific-technological ties. It was noted that it is necessary to accelerate the work that has been begun on deepening the specialization and coordination of joint production and on preparations for extending major Soviet-Hungarian agreements on economic cooperation, the introduction of new progressive forms of interaction, the establishment of direct ties between enterprises, and the setting up of joint economic organizations for the period after 1990.

Both parties are completely resolved to continue to facilitate in every way the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, to effectively coordinate the interests of the fraternal countries, and to renew the means and methods of their political and economic cooperation.

The sides voiced the conviction that CEMA is a strong foundation for the development of all countries that are members of this organization. The USSR and Hungary invariably proceed from the fact that the interests of universal peace require concerted and active action by the socialist countries on the world arena. They emphasized that effective activities by the Warsaw Pact in the present situation constitutes an indispensable condition for and one of the most important factors for preserving peace and international security.

A conviction was expressed that the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest will facilitate the consolidation of unity among the allied states and step up their coordinated foreign policy activities in getting a constructive dialogue under way.

Comrades Gorbachev and Kadar noted that currently there is no task more topical and urgent than preserving peace, curbing the arms race -- above all with regard to nuclear arms -- and preventing this race from spreading into new spheres.

Concern was expressed that as a result of the extremist activities by the United States and its allies, the international situation continues to be tense. Both parties are convinced that only the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems can safeguard mankind's safe future. They regard it as intolerable that, through the fault of imperialist forces, favorable opportunities, opened up following the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, are being lost. It was noted that the settlement of all controversial questions and the improvement of international relations is only possible if the United States is genuinely ready to reach accords.

The CPSU and MSZMP leaders again noted the important significance of strengthening peace, of peaceful relations, and cooperation on the European Continent. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Janos Kadar stated that the CPSU and the MSZMP will facilitate in every way the consolidation of international solidarity and the equal cooperation among communist and workers parties in the struggle to attain common goals, for peace and social progress.

They will continue to cooperate with socialist and social-democratic parties, with mass democratic and antiwar movements, with forces for social and national liberation, and with all movements and organizations that are aware of their responsiblity for the cause of peace and security among peoples.

The conversation between Comrades Gorbachev and Kadar, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, in the spirit of friendship, characteristic of the relations between both parties, states, and peoples, has confirmed that there is unity on all the questions under discussion.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has invited Janos Kadar to visit the USSR. The invitation was received with gratitude.

Discusses Cooperation

LD081954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, took place in Budapest today.

The leaders of the two parties informed each other of the course of implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress, and exchanged views on the state of and prospects for further development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, topical matters of world politics and of the international communist and working class movement.

It was emphasized that the common goal of the CPSU and the MSZMP is to accelerate socioeconomic development and scientific and technological progress, to raise people's well-being, and to refine socialist democracy along the lines of fuller utilization of the potentialities and advantages of socialism.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Janos Kadar stated with satisfaction the fruitful development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary in the spirit of mutual trust and mutual understanding. Of particular importance are traditionally sincere, comradely relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP, their mutual solidarity and support in the accomplishment of tasks facing them, and regular effective exchanges of views and experience. There exists full unity of views between the two parties in their approaches to all the principal matters of social development and world politics. The CPSU and the MSZMP come out in favor of further strengthening Soviet-Hungarian relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They will continue to act so that the development of cooperation, and the study and use of each other's experience can increasingly contribute to advancing the cause of socialist construction.

Special attention was paid to stable development of bilateral economic, scientific, and technical contacts. Much importance is being attached to the fact that the two countries' cooperation in the current 5-year period, too, is maintained on a firm basis with due regard for existing resources and requirements. The mutual aspiration for the further expansion of commodity exchange was underlined. Pointed out was the need to accelerate the started work to advance specialization and coordination of production, to prepare major Soviet-Hungarian agreements on economic cooperation for the period after 1990, to introduce new, advanced forms of cooperation, to establish direct ties between enterprises, and to create joint economic organizations. It was agreed that necessary measures would be taken through government channels in the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The two parties are full of determination to continue to promote in every way the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, effective coordination of the interests of fraternal countries, and renewal of the means and methods of their political and economic cooperation.

They consider it important to achieve further substantial progress in this field in the spirit of the decisions of the congresses of the fraternal parties and the accords reached at the collective meetings of their leaders.

The sides expressed conviction that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) is the firm mainstay of the development of all CEMA member-countries. The perfection of its activities and the introduction of a new machinery of socialist economic integration will, to a still greater extent, promote an acceleration of the socioeconomic progress of fraternal countries. The most topical task now is to successfully implement the comprehensive program for the scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member countries for the period ending in the year 2000.

The USSR and Hungary invariably proceed from the assumption that the interests of international peace require energetic coordinated actions by socialist countries in the world arena. They emphasized that the effective activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in the present-day situation is an indispensable condition for a major factor in the maintenance of peace and international security. Conviction was expressed that a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Budapest will contribute to strengthening the unity of the allied countries and to stimulating their coordinated foreign policy activities in developing a constructive dialogue.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Janos Kadar pointed out that there is no task more topical and urgent now than to preserve peace and to curb the arms race, that of nuclear arms, in the first place, and to prevent its spread to new spheres. Responsible actions and constructive efforts on the part of all countries are essential in the present-day international situation. Concern was expressed over the fact that the international situation remains tense as a result of the actions of U.S. extremist circles and of their allies. Acts of imperialist interference, pressure, and economic discrimination against sovereign countries have become frequent.

The two parties are convinced that only peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems can ensure a safe future for mankind. They consider it inadmissible that the opportunities that opened up after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva are being missed through the fault of imperialist forces. It was pointed out that it is possible to settle all contentious issues and to improve international relations only in the event of real readiness by the United States to reach agreements.

On behalf of the MSZMP and all Hungarian people, Janos Kadar gave a high appraisal of and expressed support for the Soviet Union's striving for an improvement of the international situation in the world, and its readiness for talks and comprehensive initiatives aimed at ensuring a secure and lasting peace.

The leaders of the CPSU and the MSZMP again pointed out the great importance of the strengthening of peace, peaceful relations, and cooperation in the European Continent. The CPSU highly appreciated the MSZMP's constructive efforts aimed at further developing the Helsinki process.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Janos Kadar stated the the CPSU and the MSZMP would in every way contribute to strengthening internationalist solidarity and equal cooperation among the communist and workers parties in striving for the attainment of common goals, peace, and social progress. They welcome the creative, open, and comradely exchange of views, which serves to strengthen mutual acquaintance with the state of affairs and with each others work, the search for answers to new questions being put by life, and the strenthening of relations between fraternal parties.

In the interests of peace, better mutual understanding, and joint actions, the CPSU and the MSZMP will continue to cooperate with socialist and social democratic parties, with mass democratic and antiwar movements, with the forces of social and national liberation, and with all currents and organizations that are aware of their responsibility for the cause of peace and peoples' security.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Janos Kadar's conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and in the spirit of friendship that is characteristic of the relations between the two parties, states, and peoples, confirmed full unity on all the matters discussed.

Mikhail Gorbachev invited Janos Kadar to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SERVICEMEN

PM061458 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel P. Khomich report: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] Army General F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, has visited the servicemen of the Northern Group of Forces. He and the persons accompanying him familiarized themselves with the organization of the group's combat training.

A meeting of Soviet-Polish friendship and brotherhood-in-arms was held. Division General T. Szacilo, chief of the Polish Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, who addressed the meeting, conveyed to the Soviet servicemen combat greetings on behalf of their Polish brothers-in-arms and wished them new service successes. He spoke highly of the constantly strengthening friendship of Polish and Soviet servicemen and the combat collaboration of armies from all Warsaw Pact countries.

SFRY CHIEF OF STAFF TO VISIT IN JUNE

PM060932 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Forthcoming Visit"]

[Text] Colonel General Z. Canadi, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of June at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces.

BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT MID-JUNE

LD070833 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, a military delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense, will pay an official friendly visit to the USSR sometime between 10 and 20 June.

GORBACHEV WRITES PREFACE TO SPEECH ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED IN UK

LD061948 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The book "Selected Speeches and Articles" by General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev was brought out in English by the Pergamon Press publishers in Great Britain. The book contains a preface addressed to British readers by Mikhail Gorbachev, which reads as follows:

As I agreed to write a preface to my selected works to be published in Great Britain I recollected the impressions of my visit to your country in 1984. My discussions with the British statesmen and businessmen and members of the public reaffirmed my conviction that great unused opportunities exist in Soviet-British relations. This is true of all areas ranging from politics to sports and tourism. Needless to say the social systems in our two countries are different and they are divided in their approach to vital international problems. The Soviet Union and Great Britain belong to opposing military-political alliances. These are the hard facts. However, they shouldn't make us blind to what is immeasurably more important -- namely the possibility and necessity of fruitful and full-blooded cooperation between the Soviet Union and Great Britain to promote peace in Europe and throught the world. This cooperation could include broad mutual ties in the economic, scientific, technological, and cultural fields and of course in politics. The benefits would be mutual.

At our 27th congress, the documents of which are partly included in this collection, we made decisions of principle on the need to organize constructive and fruitful cooperation of states and peoples on a worldwide scale.

Our plans are truly great. We expect to double the country's productive potential toward the end of the century and to advance the Soviet people's standards of life to a new level of quality. Our strategic line of boosting the country's social-economic development **integrates emphasis on scientific and** technological progress, with radical economic reform and a widening of democracy: That's the broadest possible involvement of the working people in the management of affairs of state and society. Now that the congress is over, I believe we are entitled to say that by ridding ourselves of whatever hindered our development and by reviewing realistically our achievements as well as our errors and setbacks we have laid the groundwork for using the enormous constructive potential of the socialist system much more efficiently than before.

Naturally we have no intention to restrict ourselves to self-isolation. The Soviet Union is a member of the world community of nations, fully aware of the responsibility this fact involves. We proceed from the principle that an interdependent world, torn by contradictions yet integral in many ways, is taking shape through a dialectical conflict of opposites, feeling its way as it were. The formation of this interdependent and integral world is the essence of present-day social development and requires a new approach to international relations, a new philosophy of world politics. In other words, it is a question of working out a concept of international security to be adopted by all to enable us to retreat from the brink of nuclear war.

The realities of the nuclear age prove conclusively that military technology alone, even the most sophisticated kind, cannot guarantee national security. The advancement of weaponry is reducing to nil the significance of the vast oceans and enormous land distances, let alone mere straits.

Modern weapons have turned military power into a veritable boomerang, a nuclear one moreover, that is as sure to hit the thrower as his adversary. Therefore, concern for national security now demands the most scrupulous consideration of the security interests of other states. Mutual and equal security of all is imperative. This is our final conclusion.

The world is in a state of rapid change. Any social status quo is simply impossible. The existence of antagonism in our complex and many-faceted world makes it imcumbent on states to realized their common interest and most important of all to learn the science and art of peaceful coexistence; to exercise restraint and circumspection on the international scene; to behave in a civilized manner; that is, to observe the rules of correct international intercourse and cooperation.

In short, it is imperative to renounce resolutely and for good the ways of thinking and acting that have taken shape over the centuries on the princple that war, armed conflicts, and a contest in armaments are permissible in the conduct of national policy. It is impossible to win such a contest, let alone a nuclear war. Contradictions should be settled on the lines of peaceful competition alone.

Such is our concept of national security in broad outlines. It's a basis for the program of establishing a comprehensive system of international security advanced by the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

I realize that the ideas we put forward at our party congress may give rise to counter-proposals. We should welcome peace initiations by other states. I want to note at the same time that our proposals mean more than the offer of a dialogue. There is a dialogue in progress although it's rather half-hearted at times.

We invite other countries, including Great Britian of course, to take part in a collective effort to avert the danger of nuclear or any other war. It is common duty of all states regardless of their social systems to deal effectively with the global problems facing mankind. Great Britain has long been a great power. Mankind owes to British genius many of its cultural achievements, great scientific discoveries, and brilliant inventions. I'm not just paying compliments. The history of Great Britian, like that of many other countries, doesn't consist merely of bright pages. However, our common concern for the future of mankind has come to the forefront.

I am confident that fruitful Soviet-British cooperation could greatly contribute to normalizing international relations and changing over from confrontation and suspicion to good-neighborliness and mutual trust. The Soviet Union is prepared for such a new deal. I avail myself of this opportunity to reaffirm the Soviet people's willingness to develop friendly ties with the people of Great Britian, and I wish them peace and prosperity, writes Mikhail Gorbachev, in the preface of his book "Selected Speeches and Articles" that's been published by Pergamon Press.

The presentation of the book to the British public was held at the USSR Embassy in Great Britain on Thursday. Addressing those present, USSR ambassador to Great Britian Leonid Zamyatin noted that Mikhail Gorbachev's book sets out in a well-reasoned way the strategic line of the CPSU, the foundation of the policy of the Soviet state. This is the most authoritative and precise reflection of the new political thinking.

At the presesentation of the book were members of the British Parliament, prominent representatives of the political and public circles, figures in science and culture.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS SWEDEN

LD071640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1244 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Stockholm, 7 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports: The stay in Sweden by a delegation of the Central Committee of the Machine-Building and Instrument-Making Workers Union, led by its chairman, A.Ya. Rybakov, which is here at the invitation of the trade union of technical employees, has become a graphic example of the development of links between Soviet and Swedish trade unions.

During meetings and conversations, an exchange of opinions on a wide range of professional matters took place. The Soviet guests took part in a seminar on matters relating to the consequences of technological innovations at industrial enterprises and the tasks of trade unions in the sphere of expanding industrial democracy. It was noted that the wide use of industrial robots, automated control systems with microprocessors, and other modern achievements of science and technology are radically changing the conditions and content of work, and the nature of demands that are being made on working people.

The guests from the USSR spoke in connection with this about the wide rights that trade unions enjoy in resolving the whole complex of production matters, including in the drawing up of plans for the introduction of new technology at works and factories, which is of particularly great significance in the conditions of the course toward accelerating the scientific and technical progress mapped out by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

TRADE TALKS WITH SWISS HELD IN BERN

LD061910 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bern June 6 TASS -- Soviet-Swiss consultations on trade and economic questions have been held here. The sides discussed the state and prospects of the development of trade between the USSR and Switzerland, as well as questions connected with a further implementation of the long-term program of the development of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. A seminar was also held for representatives of the official and business circles of Switzerland which was devoted to the development of economy and foreign economic ties of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the period ending in 2000 in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Vladimir Burmistrov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and the Swiss delegation -- by F. Levi, representative of the Federal Council of Switzerland in charge of trade agreements.

OFFICIALS CONFER WITH IRISH AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD061702 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- Regular Soviet-Irish consultations were held in Moscow on June 5-6. Topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed during conversations held at the USSR Foreign Ministry with members of the Irish delegation headed by Ireland's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs P. Murphy.

The attention of the Irish side was called to the Soviet Union's major peace initiatives aimed at a radical improvement of the situation in Europe and the whole world. Some questions of the further development of bilateral Soviet-Irish relations were also discussed.

P. Murphy was received by and had conversation with USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Antaoliy Kovalev.

Ireland's ambassador to the USSR Tadhg O'Sullivan took part in the consultations.

WEST EUROPEAN UNION ASSEMBLY ENDORSES NATO POLICIES

LD061857 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1447 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program; presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] The latest session of the West European Union [WEU] Assembly has ended in Paris.

The union is regarded as European prop for NATO. Parliamentarians from seven member-countries of this military-political group, Belgium, Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France, and the FRG, took part in the work of this consultative body. The proceedings of the session reflected the deep political differences among West European countries on urgent present-day problems connected with U.S. plans for the militarization of space, East-West relations, and the situation in the Mediterranean area.

Taking into account the pressing nature of the issues under discussion and also the assembly's striving to follow a course of greater independence from the WEU council, the group's steering body, six ministers arrived in Paris to represent the council. They called on the parliamentarians to show loyalty to Atlanticism and to keep ranks with the United States on foreign policy issues. The course of the session and the debates showed that some of the West European parliamentarians take a sober view of the world situation. In particular the WEU assembly commission advocated a halt to nuclear tests and gave a positive appraisal to the Soviet Union's decision to adhere to its moratorium on all nuclear explosion.

However, on the whole the poltical debates in this body confirmed anew the WEU's adherence to the North Atlantic bloc's plans. Moreover, the president and the secretary general of the WEU advocated the expansion of the group by the admission of Spain and Portugal and also the need to revitalize its activities by specific deeds. This means more loyal pro-NATO activity on the part of the governments of the seven states.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PDRY'S NU'MAN IN MOSCOW

Talks With Ryzhkov

PM061115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

["Soviet-South Yemeni Talks" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Talks began in the Kremlin 4 June between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, centered on questions of developing Soviet-South Yemen cooperation in the political, economic, and other fields.

The Soviet side expressed support for the efforts of the PDRY leadership to overcome as speedily as possible the grave aftermath of the events in January and to develop the country's economy in the interests of the broad masses of working people.

Nikolay Ryzhkov informed Yasin Sa'id Nu'man about the measures taken by the Soviet leadership to give Democratic Yemen assistance in solving the top priority tasks facing it.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of interaction and complete cooperation and noted that possibilities exist for deepening and expanding comprehensive ties in accordance with the provisions and aims of the 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Yasin Sa'id Nu'man expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the unselfish aid and support to Democratic Yemen.

He informed the Soviet side about the efforts of the PDRY's party and state leadership to overcome the aftermath of the tragic events of January this year and normalize the situation in the country. The general amnesty that has been announced, and the measures that have been taken to strengthen and invigorate party organizations and representative bodies are of much importance in this respect.

The invariable nature of the YSP's program directives, its adherence to the aims of the South Yemen revolution and the cause of developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and with all peace-loving states was confirmed.

There was a detailed exchange of views on pressing international problems, including questions on the Middle East situation. The common view was expressed that responsibility for the present aggravation of the international situation rests with the United States and its closest NATO allies which are continuing to build up the arms race, trying to spread it to space, pursuing a policy of aggravating the situation in the Middle East, and blocking a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Yasin Sa'id Nu'man stated the PDRY's support for the foreign policy initiatives set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress noting that the peoples of the whole world are interested in their implementation. The PDRY prime minister spoke about the efforts of the leadership of Democratic Yemen directed at developing and consolidating relations with Arab states and also with neighboring countries of the region. He expressed gratitude for the USSR's consistent and principled stand in support of the just struggle of the Arab peoples for their lawful rights and interests.

Taking part in the talks were, on the Soviet side: N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and B.I. Aristov, minister of foreign trade; and on the South Yemeni side: Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Azziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo; S.A. Ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of energy and minerals; M.S. Madhi, member of the YSP Central Committee and finance minister; M.A. Salman, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of installations and housing; Kh. K. Tahir, member of the YSP Central Committee and first deputy defense minister; and other officials.

Text of Ryzhkov Speech

PM061024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[In a Friendly Atmosphere -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] In the name of the Soviet leadership, allow me to welcome the PDRY Government delegation led by Prime Minister Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, and express our good sentiments toward the friendly people of South Yemen and its combat vanguard -- the Yemen Socialist Party, N.I. Ryzhkov said. We regard your visit to our country as an important step toward consolidating USSR-PDRY relations, the firm basis of which is the 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

The tragic events of January this year in your country caused great anxiety in the USSR about the fate of the progressive development of South Yemen. At the same time, we were confident that the people of Democratic Yemen and the YSP would find in themselves the strength to overcome the critical situation and preserve the achievements of the PDRY revolution and not enable its enemies to interfere in the country's internal affairs. All friends of Democratic Yemen today note with satisfaction that the situation in the Republic is returning to normal and that the general amnesty declared by the country's leadership and the measures which the leadership took to bolster and activate the party organizations and the popular representative authority bodies and to consolidate the progressive social and economic changes, help to bring about a national reconciliation and strengthening the internal situation in the country.

As for the USSR's principled stance regarding the events in South Yemen, it was based and still is based on solidarity with the country's progressive forces and strict noninterference in the country's internal affairs. The line followed by the YSP in maintaining and consolidating the progressive system in the country and in continuing the country's peaceful foreign policy and cooperation on equal footing with the neighboring states and all other states, particularly the Arab states, is totally understood and supported by us. This was clearly pointed out at the meeting held at the CPSU Central Committee with the YSP delegation led by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of its central committee, during the 27th party congress.

During today's Soviet-Yemeni talks, a large number of issues relating to bilateral cooperation were discussed. We look with the necessary understanding at the difficulties which South Yemen must overcome in its efforts to liquidate the consequences of the January events. In view of this, the USSR will continue to render the necessary assistance and backing to South Yemen.

We now have considerable experience in the field of economic relations. With the participation of Soviet experts, several important energy, agricultural, transport, and construction projects are being carried out. Geological exploration work is being expanded and cooperation in the fields of training of national cadres; education and health is being developed.

The talks that were held and the agreements that have been reached make it possible to develop these fruitful relations and make them more effective. We view with understanding the desire of Democratic Yemen to strengthen trade and economic cooperation by every means with other friendly countries. This has a considerable significance in the strengthening of the economic foundation of the revolution in South Yemen.

Our meetings have reaffirmed anew the coincidence of closeness of the views and evaluations of both countries with regard to the fundamental problems of the current international situation and the situation in the Middle East. The existing tension in international relations caused by the actions of U.S. imperialism and its allies requires the cohesion of all progressive forces in the struggle to avert war, consolidate peace, and ensure the freedom and independence of peoples.

The large-scale program put forward the USSR to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and the liquidation of the weapons of mass annihilation before the end of this century and the creation of a comprehensive sytem for international security is being vigorously welcomed throughout the world. The settlement of regional conflicts, including the situation in the Middle East, would be of great importance for improving the general situation in the world. Together with Democratic Yeman and the other Arab states the USSR resolutely condemns the U.S. aggression on Libya, the campaign of blackmail against Syria, and the attempts by the United States and Israel to impose their will on the Arabs. We will continue to support the just demands of the Palestinian people, their inalienable rights to self-determination, and to establish their own state.

The USSR believes that solving international problems -- regardless of their complexity -- is possible. However, to do this the supporters of the policy of strength must realize the futility of their ambitions to achieve strategic military superiority and build relations with all countries on the basis of the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, equality, and consideration for mutual interests. Such an attitude would benefit all peoples and help to preserve peace in the world.

In conclusion, Nikolay Ryzhkov wished the friendly people of Democratic Yemen success in building a new life under the leadership of the YSP, and the Yemeni leadership total success in applying the progressive line in the sphere of the country's domestic and foreign policies. He wished Comrade Yasin Sa'id Nu'man and all personalities of Democratic Yemen -- in government and in politics, who are accompanying Comrade Nu'man -- health and fruitful work. He wished for the bolstering and development of firm cooperation and friendship between the two countries and peoples in the interest of peace and progress.

PRAVDA Version of Nu'man Speech

PM090840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Excerpts] On 4 June in the Great Kremlin Palace the USSR Government gave a dinner in honor of Y.S. Nu'man, YSP Central Committee Politburo member and prime minister of the PDRY.

During the dinner, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Comrades N.I. Ryzhkov and Y.S. Nu'man exchanged short speeches.

Y.S Nu'man made a reply speech:

Great are our joy, happiness, and ardent comradely feelings exemplifying the depth and stability of friendly Soviet-South Yemeni relations, which are developing from day to day on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries in the spirit of the great ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, he said.

On behalf of the delegation members, the speaker expressed profound gratitude for the hospitality, warm welcome, and great attention given by the Soviet Government. We are quite sure, he stressed, that the results of the visit will be a weightly new contribution to the development and strengthening of friendly relations between the USSR and the PDRY.

We in Democratic Yemen view relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union as a most important factor in developing the revolutionary process in our country, since in the world arena the Soviet Union is a stronghold of peace and socialism and a reliable support for all countries and peoples struggling for liberation and progress.

Our country's party-state leadership makes a high assessment of the gains and successes that the Soviet Union has achieved and is continuing to achieve in different spheres. The recent 27th CPSU Congress is among the most important of those achievements. The questions and problems examined in the course of the congress' work and its decisions initiated a dynamic new stage in the general process of the development of the world communist, workers, and revolutionary movements.

The spirit of objective assessments, bold criticism, and self-criticism that typified the entire work of the congress and the atmosphere in which various questions of further improving the building of developed socialism, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and stepping up the Soviet Union's support for national liberation movements and the struggle for socialism, progress, and peace worldwide all convincingly confirm the exceptional importance of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Our country fully supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, which is aimed at ensuring positive and constructive cooperation among all states and peoples on a world scale, and approves its initiatives aimed at removing the danger of a destructive nuclear war and preserving human civilization and its course of ensuring that socialism competes with capitalism under conditions of lasting peace.

Despite this position of the Soviet Union, international imperialist circles -- first and foremost the U.S. Administration -- are continuing to pursue an aggressive policy aimed at intensifying the spirit of confrontation in international relations as a counterweight to peaceful coexistence. They are whipping up the pace of the arms race and the militarization of space and stepping up the policy of plots and aggression against various socialist-oriented countries as well as young liberated states and national liberation movements. The imperialist circles constantly strive to distort the Soviet Union's peace policy. They have tried to exploit the Chernobyl AES accident to divert attention from the dangers of nuclear weapons and cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at ending the arms race, ensuring nuclear disarmament, and maintaining international peace.

The imperialist circles' desire to exacerbate the international situation and to switch to confrontation extends to our Arab region also, finding expression in the plots and aggression against various regimes and national progressive forces. This confrontation reached its zenith in the U.S. armed aggression against the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah, which was followed by a campaign of pressure and threats against Syria and the PLO with a view to eliminating the Palestinian problem and undermining the Arab national liberation movement. Y.S. Nu'man noted that this policy has been accompanied by an activation of plots against the PDRY after the well-known tragic events of January 1986.

The aggressive course of imperialist circles, which are striving to shake the correlation of class forces in the world and achieve a superiority that would allow world capitalism to regain its political, military, and economic dominance over the world, will undoubtedly fail thanks to the great role played by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in preserving universal peace, strengthening the world socialist system, and supporting the struggle for liberation and progress by countries and peoples opposing imperialism and neocolonialism.

Talking about the events of 13 January, which the speaker described as a plot, he noted that they have greatly damaged the party and the country and created fertile ground for the imperialist forces to carry out hostile activity and interfere in internal affairs. This has been seen in the activation of the U.S. Administration's subversive actions, the appearance of new forms of hostile foreign activity against Democratic Yemen, and the intensification of the ideological campaign against the socialist orientation that the country has chosen. This campaign was aimed at distorting the facts about the events that took place, spreading bourgeois ideology, and propagandizing neocolonialism with a view to proving the impossibility of building a socialist society in the liberated countries. Attempts are made to deny the existence of the class struggle in those countries, and all types of confrontation in these states are ascribed to the division of people into nationalities, sects, tribes, and religious groups.

Our party's representatives, adopting principled positions, Y.S. Nu'man continued, have tried to take account of all mistakes, negative phenomena, and factionalism and to correct them by holding a democratic dialogue in the spirit of observing the provisions of party documents, particularly the documents about work in party organs.

We are not exaggerating when we say that our party and people, who have managed to restore party legality, traditions, and proletarian values, have also succeeded, 4 months after the tragic events of January, in strengthening the foundations of security and stability and eliminating much of the damage done to the party's leading role, the country's economy, and national unity.

Party organizations, state organs, public organizations, and citizens themselves are now conducting active work in the country to implement the tasks set by our party's Central Committee at its recent fourth plenum.

The decision to declare a general amnesty exemplified the desire of the party and state to give those who were deceived and misled and those who were implicated in the January events an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves and those who were living abroad the chance to return to their country, to live in it with their families, and to make their contribution to building the fatherland.

We will continue to travel in this direction, which expresses the supreme interests of the party and people, and to work in the same spirit of principledness. Our country will continue to pursue its foreign policy course aimed at ensuring the progress and prosperity of our people and serving the cause of peace on the basis of continuing the implementation of our foreign policy, which rests on the principles of international solidarity and peaceful coexistence.

In this connection I would like to note with great gratitude the Soviet Union's firm international position with regard to the tragic events that our party and people have experienced. This position was of exceptionally great importance in preventing foreign interference, maintaining the progressive regime, helping our party and people to restore the country, and strengthening the socialist-oriented path.

Friendly Soviet-South Yemeni relations have now become a most important factor in our people's new life. They are displayed in the steady development and strengthening of our economic and defense potential with the Soviet Union's assistance. Extensive evidence of this friendship is embodied in various projects in industry, agriculture, health care, culture, and the social sphere. Our party and people have sincere feelings of live, respect, and gratitude for this friendship.

Today we recognize the full importance of promoting the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation in order to implement large-scale goals in various spheres. We are fully assured, Y.S. Nu'man said in conclusion, that our talks with the Soviet Government's leadership will make their contribution to strengthening and expanding the forms of cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union.

COMPARISON OF SHEVARDNADZE-AL-DALI TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on page four of its First Edition on 6 June reports on the meeting between Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Dali. This has been compared to the TASS English version published on page H 2 in the Middle East & North Africa section of the 5 Jun 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph three, line three in PRAVDA reads: ones were considered.

On behalf of the country's leadership the PDRY Foreign Minister made a high assessment of the Soviet initiatives to rid mankind of the nuclear threat and to create a comprehensive international security system, initiatives which were set out in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement and in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress.

When discussing the (adding paragraph)

Paragraph four, line one reads in PRAVDA: East, the sides resolutely condemned the anti-Arab (rewording)

Paragraph six, line five in PRAVDA reads: as a whole.

The talk was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere. (adding paragraph)

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS TALAS-KATUSHEV MEETING

PM060934 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting in Damascus"]

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jun -- General M. Talas, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, met today with K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. An exchange of opinion on questions concerning the Near East and the international situation as a whole and also the development of Soviet-Syrian cooperation, took place during the conversation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY FOR TALKS

LD061734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (TASS) -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Abdelmajid Allahoum, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Central Committee, ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic to the USSR, at Allahoum's request.

In the course of a friendly conversation, they discussed some questions of Soviet-Algerian relations, including questions of contacts between the CPSU and the FLN, and the international situation.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS JORDAN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD061817 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has sent a telegram to King Husayn of Jordan conveying to him and the friendly Jordanian people sincere congratulations and wishes of wellbeing in connection with the 40th anniversary of Jordan's independence.

In his reply telegram King Husayn expressed on behalf of the people and government of the country profound appreciation and sincere gratitude to the Presdium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the congratulations.

The telegrams express hope that the development of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Jordan will further serve the interests of the peoples of both countries, facilitate the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Telegrams were also exchanged by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Prime Minister of Jordan Zayd al-Rifa'i.

MOSCOW TV ANALYZES U.S., ISRAELI MIDEAST POLICY

LD062210 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Farid Seyful-Mulyukov studio commentary; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On 6 June 1982, 4 years ago, Israel began its aggression against Lebanon. Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, Soviet television Political Observer, comments on the present situation in the Middle East:

Hello comrades. Recently a series of meetings and talks between the Soviet leadership and statesmen from a number of Arab countries -- Libya, Syria, Democratic Yemen -- took place in Moscow. Our interest in problems and concerns of the Arab world arises not only from the traditions of many years of cooperation with countries of that region but also from the fact that a conflict situation in the Middle East in the nuclear era creates a threat to universal peace and security.

Since the bygone days of the crusades, the West has built its relations with the Arabs on the imperial principles of subordination and violence. Today this colonization policy has acquired new forms and methods but the essence remains as before. The wounds of suffering Lebanon -- which at this time in June 1982 was subjected to military invasion by Israeli and later to strikes by American interventionists -- have not healed to this day. The killer battleship "New Jersey" fired large-caliber guns at Beirut's residential districts and its suburbs. Quite recently Washington applied aircraft-carrier and bomber diplomacy also in respect to Libya. The United States has entered a path of direct military operations against the Arabs and coordinates its actions with its NATO partners and Tel Aviv, while presenting international lawlessness and state terrorism as acts of self-defense. Under the flag of a crusade against terrorists, among whom Washington includes almost all Arabs, imperialism's counteroffensive against peoples struggling for their independence and social progress has been unleashed. Even Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, who maintains close relations with Washington, became indignant. He declared a few days ago that certain forces -- the monarch did not want to point his finger directly -- by attaching a label of terrorism to the Arab and Islamic world are using it as a convenient pretext for causing its peoples suffering.

Of course, the hijacking of planes and killing of innocent people, wherever it takes place, are evils which arouse universal condemnation. But the orgin of these evils lies in the unbearable conflict situation that has been created in the Middle East over decades by American imperialism and its strategic Israeli ally. The coldblooded killings of Palestinian and Lebanese children with antipersonnel and phosporus bombs, air attacks on Libya and Tunis, military threats against Syria and, finally, attempts to interfere in the affairs of South Yemen are all links in the same chain of the aggressive policy of neoglobalism that is being conducted by the United States and Israel. It pursues the aim of foisting foreign mastery over Arabs, eliminating the Palestinian problem through separatist deals with the aggressor and blocking the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. All this creates a real threat to peace not just in the region but also beyond its boundaries. Precisely such conclusions, for the purpose of strengthening the opposition to the imperialist policy of neoglobalism, were reached during the latest Soviet-Arab meetings in Moscow.

TASS NOTES SOUTH AFRICAN NAVAL ATTACK ON ANGOLAN PORT

LD060825 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Luanda June 6 TASS -- South African Navy boats have attacked the Angolan port of Namib. One of the boats entered the port and hit the port's oil storages. A sabotage group, landed from the boats, planted mines under the bottoms of three ships. Two fuel tanks were destroyed in the aggression action, ANGOP news agency reports. One commerical ship sank and two were severely damaged.

CEMA SECRETARIAT 'ARTICLE' ON ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

LD021303 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- Thirty industrial projects have been put into operation in Ethiopia with the participation of the CMEA member states and another 40 projects are under construction. This is stated in an article published in the press-bulletin of the CMEA secretariat. It deals with the assistance of the CMEA countries to the development of socialist Ethiopia.

Countries of the socialist community are rendering assistance to Ethiopia in the creation and development of its metal-working, light, wood-working, chemical and building materials industries, in the construction of enterprises producing ceramics and glazed pottery, as well as those turning out building materials.

The major projects include a textile complex in Kambolch built with the assistance of the GDR and Czechoslovakia whose capacity is 20 million square metres of fabrics a year. When it is put into operation and reaches design capacity, Ethiopia will become fully self-sufficient in textiles.

The GDR and the Soviet Union are helping Ethiopia in the construction of its cement plants and in increasing the capacity of state construction organizations.

The CMEA member countries are helping to supply Ethiopian agriculture with tractors, harvesting combines and other modern farm machinery. A tractor assembly plant was built with Soviet assistance in Nazret. Since 1984, 1,000 MTZ-80/82 tractors have been assembled there annually from parts and units coming from the USSR.

The GDR delivered to Ethiopia 1,000 tractors. Bulgarian specialists are rending assistance in the designing and supervision over the construction of irrigation systems and in organizing agricultural scientific institutions and state land-cultivating farms.

The Republic of Cuba is taking part in the construction of roads, water reservoires, pumping stations, in the designing and construction of micro-dams and is rendering assistance in the organization of state farms and the growing of sugar cane.

The CMEA member countries promptly responded to the appeal of the Ethiopian Government asking for help in connection with the drought of 1984.

Ships and planes were dispatched to Ethiopia which delivered free of charge wheat, rice, flour, sugar, canned food, dairy products, medicines, blankets, tents and textiles. The CMEA countries sent their specialists to render assistance to Ethiopia. By the beginning of 1985 the necessaries were delivered to 5 million residents of arid zones.

When promoting the development of socialist Ethiopia, the CMEA member countries are paying special attention to the training of the national personnel.

Together with Ethiopians 1,500 specialists from CMEA countries are working in that country and taking direct part in the construction of national economic projects.

Today over 7,000 Ethiopian citizens are studying at higher and specialized secondary educational establishments of the CMEA member countries. In the past five years alone over 2,500 people graduated from higher and specialized secondary establishments and over 600 people became skilled workers. These specialists are successfully working in various branches of the national economy and are taking an active part in the progressive transformations that are going on in Ethiopia.

TASS Details Aid

LD020914 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Addis Ababa June 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gabrielyan reports:

The proverb "a friend in need is a friend indeed" is often recalled in Ethiopia in high appreciation of the aid rendered to her by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in eliminating the consequences of the severe and long drought.

In the autumn of 1984, as soon as the scope of the tragedy became clear, the USSR immediately sent to that country 300 trucks, planes and helicopters with crews and the necessary spares and equipment. The Soviet transport workers have ensured a reliable transportation of foods and other relief aid for the drought stricken population from the port of Aseb, where it arrived, to Ethiopia's most out of the way and difficult of access areas. They shipped there nearly 140 thousands tons of cargoes. Soviet airmen have carried more than 180 thousand Ethiopian citizens from the disaster areas to fertile lands.

Simultaneously, aid came to that country along the lines of the union of the USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and other public organizations. The medicines, blankets and foods supplied by them helped thousands of people survive.

At the request of the Ethiopian Government, a Soviet mobile hospital was set up in the city of Asosa, western Welega Province. It gave medical aid to new settlers, who were in a poor physical condition as a result of long malnutrition. Nearly 150 thousand men have been taken care of at the hospital so far.

Practically all the countries of the socialist community took part in giving relief aid to the friendly Ethiopian people and coordinated their activity.

Dr. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' party of Ethiopia, minister of information and national guidance, described as "inestimable" the contribution of the USSR and of the other socialist countries to resolving the drought problem. The commentary by the local mass media points out that the hand of friendship extended to the Ethiopian people is evidence of the fidelity of the socialist countries to the principles of proletarian internationalism, one of their main foreign policy principles.

IZVESTIYA NOTES U.S. 'GIFT' OF PLANES TO HABRE

PM300813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Neznamov report under the general headline "Chad: Exacerbation of the Situation Again"]

[Text] Algiers -- H. Habre's regime in Chad has received another "gift" from the United States.

It has become known here that Washington has given him two C-130 military transport planes, together with spare parts. These deliveries are part of $10 million in "emergency aid" which the White House decided to give Habre in March after his troops, under cover of the French interventionist corps, made an unsuccessful attempt to make a push to the north of the country to rout the forces of G. Oueddei's National Unity Transition Government [GUNT].

Thus, together with the $6 million allocated within the framework of "routine aid," the total volume of American military deliveries to Habre in Ndjamena is already at $16 million this year. To this should be added the substantial appropriations that the Pentagon also intends to spend this year on training Chadian officers at its own academies.

Neither Washington nor Ndjamena conceals the purpose of the active rearming of Habre's army. The "CIA's man," which is what the Paris magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE called Habre 3 years ago, is assigned an important role in the implementation of the American military's aggressive plans with regard to progressive Arab states, and first and foremost Libya.

The nature of the arms deliveries indicates clearly that the White House plans, at the right moment, to urge Habre's troops to launch a new offensive on the GUNT-controlled regions.

In the opinion of a number of observers here, the timing of this offensive will be coordinated with other elements now being elaborated in the plan for the next act of aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

AUCCTU DELEGATION VISITS MOZAMBIQUE

LD031047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0627 GMT 3 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpt] An AUCCTU delegation has visited Mozambique. It visited a number of industrial enterprises in the country and exchanged work experience with Mozambican labor organizations.

A protocol was signed on cooperation for 1986-87. The AUCCTU and the Mozambican workers association confirmed their determination to continue to cooperate closely in the international arena by holding mutual consultations and coordination of positions.

VOSS RECEIVES TOGO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD042038 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- The successful development of Soviet-Togolese relations on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and trust was noted with satisfaction by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He received in the Kremlin today a delegation of Togo's National Assembly, which arrived in Moscow on an official visit this morning at the invitation of the Soviet parliament.

Deputy chairman of the National Assembly, head of the delegation Keglo Komlavi voiced support for the Soviet state's peaceloving course directed at disarmament, safeguarding peace and detente and declared for further deepening relations with the USSR in the interests of peace and social progress.

PRESIDIUM APPOINTS ENVOY TO BURUDNI

LD302000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1808 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Valeriy Tsybukov as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Burundi.

Valeriy Tsybukov was born in 1932 and has recieved a higher education. He has been engaged in diplomatic work since 1957, and has occupied a number of senior posts in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs apparatus and abroad. In the years 1973-1979 he was counsellor envoy at the USSR Embassy in Belgium. Since 1979 he has been engaged in management work within the central apparatus of the ministry. From 1983 to 1986 he was a member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Valeriy Levikov from his functions as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipoteniary to the Republic of Burundi in connection with his retirement on pension.

TASS REPORTS ECONOMIC PROJECTS IN AFRICA

LD230001 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS -- TASS economics and foreign trade desk service:

A five-year inter-governmental agreement comprising a wide range of matters of fisheries signed in Bissau will be promoting the development of cooperation of fishermen of the USSR and the Republic of Guinea Bissau. The agreement envisages cooperation of the sides surveying marine resources in areas adjoining the Guinea Bissau coast, in the development of industrial fisheries and on-the-coast infrastructure of fisheries of Guinea Bissau, in the training of personnel. A mixed fisheries commission for implementing the measures envisaged by the agreement has been set up. It will be holding regular sessions alternately in the USSR and Guinea Bissau.

Fishermen of the two countries have a vast experience of cooperation. The basis for its development was laid down in 1975, when the sides signed the previous inter-governmental agreement in fisheries, which expired last year.

Representatives of Soviet organisations now conduct negotiations in Nigeria on prospects of the further development of Soviet-Nigerian cooperation. The metallurgical complex Adjaokuta is now the biggest project of bilateral cooperation. The Soviet foreign trade association "Vtyazhpromeksport" recently signed a number of contracts with Nigerian firms on the construction of auxiliary facilities at that enterprise.

The Soviet foreign trade association "Technoeksport" signed the contract with Cameroon's organisations to supply them with teaching aids and means of transportation. They are to be used at a forestry school training cadres for the country. The school was set up with the Soviet technical assistance.

Questions of the development of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Uganda were discussed during the talks held recently in Moscow with Uganda's Minister of Cooperatives Chrispus Kiyonga. It was reported at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Ties that a number of facilities have been built in Uganda with Soviet technical assistance, specifically a cotton weaving factory, and an agricultural training centre. Soviet doctors and teachers work in Uganda jointly with their colleagues.

The Soviet foreign trade association "Technopromeksport" signed a contract to supply Mozambique with materials and equipment for the repair of electric transmission lines. They are designed for use at electric transmission lines with a capacity of 275 kilowatts. These lines are situated in the south of the country. Soviet specialists will also take part in the repair work.

MOSCOW RADIO, UGANDA SIGN PROGRAM EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

LD262000 [Editorial Report] Moscow in English to Africa at 1700 GMT on 26 May carries a 8-minute report on an interview between a member of Radio Moscow's Swahili service and Maumbe Mukwana, the Ugandan deputy information minister, on the subject of a protocol between Moscow Radio and Uganda which was signed recently.

Mukwana praises Soviet support for the Third World and expresses his own support of the USSR's peace policies. He explains that he is in Moscow attending the AAPSO conference and notes that the organization is very important in countering imperialism. He is favorably impressed with the USSR and outlines Ugandan cooperation with Radio Moscow.

The Radio Moscow correspondent asks him to describe the protocol that Uganda has recently signed and he answers as follows:

[Mukwana] We have signed a protocol in the exchange of three programs. We interpret three programs with Radio Moscow.

[Unidentified correspondent] What kind of programs?

[Mukwana] That is video films and radio programs which could be used locally in our country, and an exchange program.

[Correspondent] In which languages?

[Mukwana] That will be in the English language and Swahili.

[Correspondent] And what is the significance of the protocol?

[Mukwana] It gives an insight (?to the Ugandan people) about the Soviet Union, as our people are not well informed about the Soviet Union. They have a wrong picture from our colonial masters and now with the films and radio broadcasts we are able to know exactly the way and life of the Soviet people.

[Correspondent] Do you think this protocol will benefit the Ugandan people?

[Mukwana] This protocol is going to (?probably) benefit people because the Ugandan people are very keen to know what transpires in Soviet society and what happens in Soviet Union and they are very keen to know and to read about the Soviet Union.

[Correspondent] That is to say this protocol will benefit Uganda as well as Soviet Union."

Mukwana agrees that both parties will benefit.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN TRADE TALKS -- Moscow, 5 June. (TASS) -- Soviet-Ethiopian talks were held from 2-5 June at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade on issues of fulfilling the operative inter-governmental agreements between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia in the field of trade and the elaboration of recommendations aimed at furthering its future development. The heads of the delegations from the two sides -- Gennadiy Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy of foreign trade, and Wollie Chekol, Socialist Ethiopia's minister of trade -- signed the appropriate documents. A conversation took place between Boris Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade and Wollie Chekol. The talks took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT Jun 86 LD]

USSR-ANGOLA FILM PROTOCOL -- A report from the Tashkent international film festival: Today a protocol was signed on cooperation in the field of cinematography between the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the Institute of the Cinema of the People's Republic of Angola. The program includes the organization of film festivals, weeks, ceremonious premieres devoted to important dates in the life of both countries, and joint film-making. In the immediate plans is the production of a feature film about the struggle of the people of Angola for its independence. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 May 86 LD]

USSR-UGANDA BROADCASTING COOPERATION -- A working protocol for 1986-1987 has been signed in Moscow on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Ugandan Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It provides for an exchange of television and radio programs and the shooting of television footage on the important events in the life of the USSR and Uganda. Particular attention has been paid to material devoted to the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 16 May 86 LD]

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Situation 'Stabilizing'

LD072112 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Report from Chernobyl by correspondent V. Pisarevskiy, from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Pisarevskiy] The situation at the Chernobyl power station and the adjacent territory is stabilizing: Now there is no necessity for special posts for transporting shifts of workers on armored personnel carriers to the AES, one can drive up to the station's administrative and service unit in an ordinary car. [Video shows distant shot of presumably the fourth unit surrounded by cranes, shot of station interior]

[Senior attendant V.N. Melnik] We have just been discussing a very important issue: monitoring the fourth reactor, temperature and radiation monitoring, how to organize it so that we know for certain all parameters at the core.

[Pisarevskiy] And what is happening precisely now inside the gallery? We filmed it overhead, and saw how work is going on; what is happening there specifically?

[Video shows overhead shot of piping leading to reactor unit, tracking shot of piping]

[Melnik] The tunnelling of the linear gallery to the center of the fourth reactor has now been carried out; now we have begun tunnelling transverse galleries for future concreting for the cooling installation inside the reactor building.

[V.F. Shikalov, captioned as head of laboratory at the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute] To date, we have already controlled the temperature below the concrete shield, which ensures reliable supervision of the miners' work below, and guarantees that, say, no cave-ins or penetration of fuel fragments or debris will occur.

[Pisarevskiy] The situation is being monitored, of course?

[Shikalov] Of course, otherwise we would not be here close by -- from here to the fourth unit it is in fact a few dozen meters, to the residues of this zone.

Workers Prepare for Switch-On

LD081752 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Correspondent Pisarevskiy report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Work is beginning at the Chernobly AES to prepare the first section of the power station for switchin on.

[Pisarevskiy] We are conducing this report from the administrative and social block of the Chernobly AES. An urgent conference is proceeding here among leading specialists and operational staff at the station. They are discussing the immediate operations. At the center of their attention are preparations for introducing the first stage of the power station into service.

[Video shows room where several unidentified officials are seated, some at a table at the far end of the room, except for one who is standing and speaking; they all appear to be male and a large number of them are wearing white caps with face masks, which they are not wearing over their mouths] One of the most important conditions for this complex work is decontaminating the premises, equipment, and the surrounding territory. The whole collective at the atomic station wants to restore the station's activity as soon as possible. [Video shows shot of reactor control room where two men in white coats are seated at a desk; there are two men in dark overalls and an other at the control panel in the background; they all appear to be wearing white caps except for the person speaking; they are all wearing masks but slung around their necks and not over their mouths]

You and I are now in the powerhouse: The turbines stand idle, not operating, and the staff who are down at the generating set's switchboard [na blochnom shchite] are maintaining the equipment in a mothballed condition. [Video shows worker in face mask and shots of power room, tubes, and metal support beams on a ceiling]

[Pisarevskiy] Are these all the four generating sets?

[Unidentified worker] Yes. We can see the four generating sets here. Over there in the distance over the seventh machine you can see the roof which was damaged in the fourth generating set. [Video focuses on gap in ceiling in the distance through which light is coming in quite strongly] The remaining first and second sets are in a normal condition and after carrying out the decontamination operation, it will be ready to switch on. [Video shows further shot of worker in dark overalls identified by caption as B.P. Katyushin, power-room operation]

[Reactor workers identified by screen caption as A.M. Melnikova] [Video shows woman wearing face mask around neck and not over her mouth] We have only come to help. (?We are only too glad) [words indistinct].We also knew that there are women working here; it is very hard for them. So we came here.

[Pisarevskiy] The whole country is helping.

[Melnikova] The whole country, and the whole of our Murmansk Oblast. [Words indistinct].

[Pisarevskiy] Did a lot of people want to come here?

[Melnikova] A lot, a lot. Almost all the [word indistinct] everyone wants to come here to help. [Video shows another female worker in white overalls; final shot shows various people in white overalls and wearing facemasks over their mouths proceeding down a corridor]

U.S. Doctor Meets Press

PM090950 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center: Main Lessons of Chernobyl"]

[Text] I am pleased to think that together with the Soviet doctors we did everything we could in the main area of the battle to eliminate the aftereffects of the Chernobyl accident, Dr Robert P. Gale of America has stated. After 4 weeks of difficult work in a Moscow hospital, the University of California professor was speaking during a meeting with Soviet and foreign journalists on 6 June prior to his departure for home.

A. I. Vorobyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, took part in the conversation with journalists at R. Gale's invitation.

It will take a number of months more to fully evaluate the medical and biological consequences of the accident, R. Gale said. We have agreed to hold constant Soviet-U.S. consultations and make efforts in this sphere and have recently signed an agreement with Dr Vorobyev on the joint study of the medical and biological consequences of this incident. I should like to clarify once more, the U.S. doctor stressed, the reason for my presence here. It reflects the concern of the international community of scientists and doctors who have taken part in this work.

One lesson that Chernobyl has graphically shown us, R. Gale stated, is the indissoluble link between the benefits and dangers connected with the nuclear power industry. But just as in the "Challenger" incident we will not and must not abandon the peaceful exploration of space, so the Chernobyl accident cannot make us turn back from nuclear power. It is now important to understand that nuclear explosions know no frontiers and thus the scientists and doctors of different countries must pool their efforts and raise the state of readiness to deal with such incidents.

[Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86 adds the following: "Professor Gale noted that nuclear accidents know no frontiers, and so scientists and physicians from various countries should unite their efforts and raise their state of readiness for such incidents.

"Comrade Vorobyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, took part in the meeting. Professor Gale and Doctor Vorobyev replied to questions from the journalists."]

Foreign Ministry Press Conference

PM061730 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] Scientists and engineers, radiation monitors and doctors, construction workers and soldiers in specialized military subunits are carrying out a heroic daily vigil eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The events at Chernobyl and the disaster that befell us are of concern not only to government experts and specialists in nuclear energy. Representatives of the world's major newspapers and television companies have the opportunity to regularly inform their readers and viewers about the work being done at the damaged reactor and about the radiation situation in the vicinity of the AES. The fifth meeting with journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 5 June.

The events at Chernobyl were a grave lesson for us, Soviet people, and for the whole of mankind, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy said in his introduction. Tragedies of this kind, associated with the development of science and technology, are a test not only of people's courage and moral qualities but also of the responsibility displayed by states and individual citizens in our taxing nuclear and space age. The disaster at Chernobyl convincingly demonstrated that the Soviet Government's actions are dictated by an awareness of its responsibility and concern for people, augmented by the principle of social justice.

A high degree of responsibility has been evident in the Soviet Government's supply of regular information on the course of work to clear up after the accident, in the close, businesslike cooperation established at the very beginning with the IAEA, and in the international-level conclusions drawn in the Soviet Union in the light of what happened. First, we proposed broad cooperation in establishing reliable safety procedures for the development of nuclear power engineering in the world. It is our view that these procedures should incorporate a system of prompt notification and the provision of information in the event of an accident or fault at an AES, in particular when this is accompanied by a radioactive discharge, and an international mechanism for the swiftest mutual assistance in the event of a dangerous situation. Second, we deemed it necessary to increase efforts aimed at the full and general elimination of nuclear weapons in the present century. The first practical step in this direction could be a ban on nuclear weapon tests. In this connection the Soviet Union again extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 6 August this year. All these ideas were expounded by M.S. Gorbachev in his Soviet television appearance. The USSR Foreign Ministry is currently receiving inquiries relating to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's messages on this question. Recently his messages have been sent to the leaders of all countries and of a number of international organizations. They contain new initiatives whose implementation would make it possible to ensure the creation and reliable functioning of the safe development of nuclear power engineering.

The deputy foreign minister welcomed the responsible approach to the accident displayed by socialist and also by nonaligned states and by a whole series of Western countries and many thousands of ordinary citizens all over the world. We appreciate their feelings of solidarity and their offers of help. At the same time the seriousness of the situation demands that something be said about those who did not pass the test. The Chernobyl accident produced a litmus paper effect demonstrating once again that there are influential forces in the capitalist world who need confrontation in order to continue nuclear explosions and the stockpiling of mass destruction weapons, who need fabrications and fear in order to try -- in vain, it must be said -- to sow distrust of the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policy. I would like today to express the hope that the situation will right itself not only at Chernobyl (and we are confident of that) but in international relations as well.

Reducing danger to a minimum, and not only for the present, for those who are engaged in the elimination of the consequences of the accident, but also for the future, for the specialists who will return to the station and for the inhabitants of the surrounding villages and settlements who will return to their houses -- this is the motto of all the people who are currently working in this temporarily closed zone. Yu. P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reported on the extensive work that is under way here. A few days ago, he said, I visited the Chernobyl AES together with a group of experts -- construction workers and designers -- and we defined the fundamental technical solutions to be adopted during the new stage of work which will include the conservation of the No 4 unit and making the territory of the station and the adjoining area completely safe. Thus the baton has now passed from the hands of the emergency services to the construction workers.

The situation at the station still does not allow all work to proceed along a broad front. Radiation is still relatively high in the immediate vicinity of the damaged reactor. Proceeding from the actual radiation situation we have drawn up a specific plan of priority and longer-term measures. Everyone, of course, would like to know what is behind the formulation "conservation of the No 4 unit." A complex of structural elements is being created which will totally preclude the discharge of aerosols containing even small amounts of radioactivity. Another important task consists in developing a reliable automated method of monitoring the state of the unit after it has undergone conservation. It is a question of creating an installation which -- as distinct from ordinary entombment -- will be constantly monitored over many years and will provide for the automated regulation of the processes

Complex, large-scale measures are being undertaken in connection with the necessity to make absolutely sure that none of the local waters enter the water supply sources. The initial stage of this work is already behind us -- temporary systems have been created to isolate the run-off of rainwater from the surface. Specialists will also establish total control over underground waters. These systems will also be automated and will be equipped with means for the purification, disposal, and distribution of underground waters.

The whole range of measures will be carried out within tight deadlines. These measures are to be completed within the current year, and some even earlier. This explains why the operational detachments are composed of highly qualified experts who, as a rule, are volunteers. This helps to save time and makes for high reliability. Naturally, a considerable proportion of our efforts in the organization of the work of the operational detachments is taken up with measures to ensure radiation and health monitoring.

Reducing risks to a minimum and increasing safety to a maximum -- this motto of the operational staff for the elimination of the consequences of the accident is observed equally strictly in the immediate vicinity of the reactor and in the 30-km zone. The latter has naturally been established with a certain safety margin [s nekotorym zapasom].

As Yu.P. Batalin reported, after a thorough investigation in certain areas the ban on residence in this zone can now be considered lifted. In that connection it has already been decided to allow the inhabitants of a number of population centers to return to their homes. There is still quite a lot of decontamination work to be done in a number of settlements and villages. I should like to point out that all the evacuees have been allocated temporary housing and all have been found work. The government has allocated considerable material resources and prefabricated housing to ensure that during this period everyone has accommodation and the conditions for everyday life.

On the causes of the accident, Yu.P. Batalin said that more time was needed for a comprehensive evaluation of the incident. A fairly firm opinion is taking shape on a number of questions. Others need thorough investigation. Of one thing we are firmly confident: Apart from confusion and excess emotion, there is nothing to be gained from making a hasty decision on the causes of such an unexpected and tragic event. Thoroughness is all the more important here since we are dealing not only with a specific incident but also, perhaps, on the broader plane, with problems relating to increasing the reliability of the nuclear power industry, an industry which is extremely necessary for the development of our civilization, something which cannot be said about building up nuclear military potentials. That is why Soviet people and all sensible people in the world have now seen the need to take urgent measures to outlaw nuclear weapons and to end nuclear weapon tests.

Then the participants in the press conference answered journalists' questions. Questions were also answered by Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; O.P. Shchepin, USSR first deputy health minister; and Academician V.A. Legasov, first deputy director of the I.V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy.

Question: What role can the IAEA play in increasing safety in the nuclear power industry?

Answer: M.S. Gorbachev's speech on central television was clear on the question of increasing the IAEA's role in this sphere, A.M. Petrosyants said. I should like to note that this organization has shown extreme tact and objectivity in its approach

Literally just a few days after the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the IAEA made a decision which noted the need for international cooperation to ensure the reliability and safety of AES'. It is necessary to set up a system to provide prompt notification of accidents, particularly in those instances where a discharge of radioactivity is observed. The IAEA intends to hold a special conference in the near future on the whole range of questions of the safe development of the nuclear power industry.

Journalists asked about the radiation situation in the accident zone. The radiation situation has been carefully monitored since the first day, Yu.A. Izrael said. The situation has now stabilized and the radioactivity has fallen considerably both through natural decay and as a result of active decontamination measures. As for the question from the correspondent of Japan's ASAHI newspaper about whether there are zones unfit for human habitation for a long time or even forever, I can say this: We are studying the fitness of the area for habitation and for agricultural use. Most of the area will be used for economic activity again. The question of how soon people will return to permanent work on the territory adjoining the damaged power unit remains open at the moment and needs careful study.

Japanese and American correspondents asked about the condition of the casualties of the first few days of the accident. There has not been a single addition to the number of patients hospitalized on 26 and 27 April, O.P. Shchepin said. There are in all 187 people diagnosed as suffering from various degrees of radiation sickness at present in treatment and preventive establishments. Despite the measures adopted and the effective medical assistance provided, 24 patients have died. Nineteen bone-marrow transplants have been carried out. Six patients who have undergone this operation are alive, and we would like to hope that they are on the road to recovery.

More than a month has now passed since those anxious days, but some Western journalists are still not averse to shocking their readers with new "Chernobyl sensations." Once again they have cited certain Western embassies which maintain that products exhibiting traces of radioactive contamination, particularly milk, are appearing in Moscow.

It is pretty difficult for me to tell you what the line of conduct in the embassies is, the USSR first deputy health minister said. It is easier for me to tell you how things stand regarding food products. Health inspection bodies are not releasing any batches of agricultural products for sale anywhere, including in markets, without carrying out the relevant checks.

A Soviet journalist asked: How can you explain the fact that some Western governments are saying that, on the one hand, there is no real danger to their countries and peoples as a result of the accident, while, on the other hand, they continue to indulge in fueling hysteria and ill will toward the USSR by deciding to restrict trade, economic, and other links with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe?

"The explanation is fairly simple," V.F. Petrovich said. "The objective fact that there is no real danger to these countries is perfectly obvious. The instigators of the immoral campaign of fueling terror, hysteria, and schadenfreude are not bothered about the real state of affairs or about people's lives. They have one obsession: They are looking for an excuse to try to cast aspersions on the USSR and mitigate the impact of Soviet initiatives aimed at halting nuclear weapon tests and eliminating those weapons. Their purpose is to divert attention from actions leading to an increase in the nuclear threat and to lessen the mounting criticism throughout the world of the United States and its closest allies. As for the trade embargos, they are prompted not only by the confrontation policy, but also by the selfish interests of economic circles in the West seeking to hurt their competitors at all costs, crank up prices, and capture markets.

RAID PROVIDES 'GRAPHIC LESSON' TO PILFERERS

LD080456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A lesson for easy-money hunters -- the Philistine psychology of a pilferer has been counteracted with the force of soviet law and public opinion by the collectives at Novolipetsk Metallurgic Combine and the Lipetskstroy Trust. A raid ended here on 7 June, which has upset the calm of profiteers. The channels used by them over a long period of time have been cut off by posting additional sentries who represent public organizations and law enforcement organizations at entrance gate offices, roads, and public transport stations. Such raids are needed, a correspondent notes, but the sanctions by procurator, court, and militia alone are not enough to solve the problem. The CPSU Central Committee decision on measures to step up the struggle against unearned incomes calls for minimizing the very possibility of abuse.

The first thought which strikes you as you look at the goods stacked in a truck is that such items should be accessible, available to the customer. However, a can of good paint is a rare commodity on sale, and efforts to eliminate such household shortages are insufficient. Shops dealing in reject tools or seconds, for instance, should have been opened a long time ago. The raid results will be discussed in labor collectives. This will be a graphic lesson to those whose activities are incompatible with the moral code of the communist society. Those who are in charge of creating material prerequisites for the successful struggle against unearned incomes will also have something to think over.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM EXAMINES FAMILY LEGISLATION

PM061001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 86 First Edition p 2

["At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On Work Being Done in the Latvian SSR on Observance of Legislative Demands on Strengthening the Family and Increasing Its Responsibility for Children's Upbringing"]

[Text] As has been reported, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined at its 23 May session the question of work being done in the Latvian SSR on observance of legislative demands on strengthening the family and increasing its responsibility for children's upbringing.

The resolution adopted on this matter notes that soviets and other state bodies and public organizations in the Latvian SSR have somewhat stepped up their work to strengthen the family and increase its responsibility for children's upbringing.

In the course of implementing statewide measures to assist families with children, combined with the exploitation of local opportunities, there was an improvement in the general living conditions of many families, in medical, trade, and other services for them, and in the working conditions of a considerable proportion of the women employed in social production. As a result in recent years the birth rate in the republic has tended to rise and certain other indicators of social and demographic development have improved.

At the same time, the work being done in the Latvian SSR on observance of legislation on strengthening the family and increasing its responsibility for children's upbringing still falls short of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

For many soviet and economic bodies, labor collectives and public organizations concern for comprehensively strengthening the family and helping it to perform its social functions is not yet a matter of paramount state importance. Work on creating the requisite opportunities for women to combine motherhood with active involvement in labor and social activity needs improving. Inadequate use is being made of the favorable conditions for the labor employment of women.

Questions of expanding the network and strengthening the material and technical base of obstetric establishments and child clinics are not being resolved quickly enough in the cities of Yelgava and Yurmala and in Kuldigskiy and some other rayons. Many families are having difficulties fixing their children up with places in preschool institutions. But there has been a regular failure to fulfill plans for commissioning kindergartens and nurseries in the republic. Due attention is not being paid to improving housing conditions for young families. Trade and consumer services for families with children need further improvement. The demand for baby food and certain types of sewn goods, knitted underwear, and footwear is not being fully met.

Work on the general establishment of the norms and principles of communist morals and a healthy moral climate needs to be considerably intensified. This work is not specific enough, it is not tailored to the individual, and there has been a failure to ensure the integration of the education process on the shop floor, in educational establishments, and in the home. Work with so-called "difficult" adolescents tends to be very perfunctory and hackneyed. There is still a great number of unfortunate families in which the educational impact on the children has dwindled.

Some labor collectives, for example those of the "Rigas Manufaktura," Liyepaya "Lauma" Small Merchandise Combine, and others are making inadequate use of the legal powers to participate in the creation of conditions contributing to the strengthening of the family and improvement of children's upbringing. There is still inadequate consideration of the interests of the family and the need to strengthen it in club and sports work and in the organization of summer recreation. The moral preparation of young men and women for setting up a family needs to be substantially improved. Educational establishments and public organizations are making an inadequate contribution to instilling in young people a sense of responsibility for the family. The press, television, and radio are still paying insufficient attention to propagandizing the spiritually and morally healthy family.

The people's courts' educational and preventive work when examining cases connected with marital and family relations is of a poor standard. Frequently they display undue haste when dissolving marriages.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium made it incumbent on the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms in the republic:

To take effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings in the observance of legislative demands on strengthening the family and increasing parents' responsibility for children's upbringing noted in this resolution. To step up work aimed at strengthening the family, giving it every assistance to perform its social functions, improving women's working and living conditions, and ensuring closer collaboration here among economic bodies, public organizations, and labor collectives;

To ensure the requisite expansion of enterprises' and organizations' construction of cooperative apartment blocks for young families, hostels for young student families, and youth housing complexes, the creation of incentive funds to give material assistance to young families with children, and the general practice of giving them interest-free loans in order to participate in cooperative and individual housing construction;

To elaborate and implement additional measures to fully satisfy the need for children's preschool establishments in the current 5-year plan and to ensure the prompt and high-quality fulfillment of plans for the commissioning of obstetric establishments and child clinics, the strengthening of their material and technical base, the staffing of them, and the improvement of work quality;

To take into fuller consideration the demographic structure of the population and the needs of families with children when planning and organizing consumer goods production and developing the consumer goods sphere, with a view to expanding production and improving the range and quality of children's goods and the adoption of effective measures to prevent a reduction in the production of inexpensive, quality goods for children;

To promote the organization of consultations on family and marriage matters and give psychological, legal, and other types of assistance to citizens in strengthening families and organizing children's everyday life and upbringing.

Latvian SSR soviets and their executive and administrative bodies, in conjunction with trade union and Komsomol organizations, women's councils, and other public organizations, are ordered:

To increase the responsibility of enterprise and organization leaders for creating favorable conditions for women to combine motherhood with active involvement in labor and public activity, part-time and flexible-time work, and work at home. To adopt additional measures to develop the network of trade and public catering facilities and consumer and other services at work, particularly at enterprises and in organizations where the majority of employees are women, and introduce a wide range of services making housework easier;

To ensure the more efficient utilization of cultural and sports establishments and the further strengthening of their material and technical base, to contribute to the organization of family activity clubs, workshops, and amateur associations and to the allocation of premises for these purposes and the provision of the requisite equipment and organizational personnel, and to develop and support comprehensively the population's initiative and enterprise in the construction of sports areas and installations in residential areas;

To step up work on introducing new, socialist ceremonial procedures, conducting public festivals, cultural and sports events, and communal family recreation, celebrating labor dynasties, and educating young people in the experience of older generations;

To intensify work on preventing juvenile delinquency, identifying the unfortunate families, making the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism more effective, and improving the coordination of the activity of law enforcement bodies, people's education and public health establishments, commissions on minors, commissions to combat drunkenness, and people's public enterprise bodies.

The attention of the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences was drawn to the need to more consistently implement the tasks envisaged by the school reform of increasing the educational impact on the younger generation, molding a comprehensively developed individual, strengthening the school's ties with the family to that end, and making more effective the work of parents' committees and the system of general pedagogical training for parents. A responsible attitude toward the family is to be instilled in young men and women. The quality of teaching of basic legal knowledge, ethics, and the psychology of family life is to be improved.

The USSR Supreme Court and the USSR Ministry of Justice were ordered to adopt measures to intensify people's courts' educational and preventive work when examining cases connected with marital and family relations, to prevent ill-considered divorces, and to ensure that the courts make more active use of spouse reconciliation measures envisaged by the law.

The AUCCTU was recommended:

To intensify trade union organizations' monitoring of and demands on economic leaders in respect of observance of legislation on women's labor protection, consistent implementation of measures to withdraw them from heavy physical work, from work in hazardous conditions, and from night shifts, granting of benefits and advantages to women in connection with the fulfillment of maternal duties, and the implementation of benefits stipulated for young married couples;

There must be a more consistent line of expanding and strengthening the family recreation base and creating conditions promoting family cohesion when it comes to the use of existing and construction of new sanatoriums, boarding houses, recreation centers, and other health establishments.

It was recommended that the USSR Academy of Sciences pay more attention to scientific research into demographic processes, family problems, and family relations and step up the elaboration of the scientific and organizational principles of a social policy aimed at strengthening the family and increasing its social activeness.

The attention of the union and autonomous republics' supreme soviet presidiums was drawn to the need to improve the work standards of the relevant state management bodies and local soviets on implementing legislation aimed at strengthening the family and giving it comprehensive assistance, and to intensify their collaboration with public organizations.

The USSR Council of Ministers was instructed to examine the questions raised by the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions and to adopt the appropriate measures.

SLYUNKOV ATTENDS BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET MEETING

LD071715 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet took place in Minsk today. A discussion was held on the tasks of the republic's soviets of people's deputies emanating from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The deputies paid great attention to steps to raise the level of management. In particular, it was stressed that the careful use of material resources must become the main requirement in this regard.

Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

SOLOVYEV ADDRESSES RAYKOM-LEVEL OFFICIALS

PM051453 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Conference at the Smolnyy"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Obkom has hosted a conference of secretaries of party committees in Leningrad and oblast with raykom powers to discuss practical measures for the implementation of the accelerated restructuring of party work and economic activity in light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

Yu. F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom, addressed the conference.

A.N. Gerasimov and A.M. Fateyev, members of the CPSU Obkom Bureau, and senior officials of the party obkom took part in the conference's work.

YAKOVLEV ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS MEETING

LD062112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee a meeting has taken place with participants of the plenum of the USSR Union of Journalists, leaders of the republican unions of journalists, editors of republican, kray and oblast newspapers and chairmen of a number of local television and radio committees. Matters were discussed relating to the reorganization of the work of the local press in the spirit of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. The need was stressed to further enhance the effectivness of statements in the mass media on implementing the course towards accelerating the economic and social development of our society, and for an approval of a new style in disseminating the advanced experience of organizational and political work in the masses. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the journalists.

KAPITONOV VISITS KIROV OBLAST 28-30 MAY

PM051335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS Report: "In an Exacting Fashion, With Lofty Responsibility"]

[Text] Kirov, 30 May -- During his tour of Kirov Oblast 28-30 May, I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, familiarized himself with the activity of party organizations and labor collectives in fulfilling the 27th party congress decisions.

He visited the "20th Party Congress" Machine-Building Association where he met the collective, and also the tire plant and other industrial enterprises. Conversations with leaders, engineering and technical staff, and workers centered on the discussion of questions concerning the fundamental restructuring of the forms and methods of work in the light of the congress demands, and also the creation of an atmosphere of responsibility and lofty exactingness toward cadres as regards the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. While at Kumenskiy Rayon's "Drasnyy Oktybr" Kolkhoz, one of the oblast's leading farms, I.V. Kapitonov toured the stockraising complex and familiarized himself with the organization of agricultural production and the conditions of rural working people's labor, daily life, and leisure.

The chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission visited a residential district, the machine builders clinic, and the consumer goods exhibition. He inquired about housing construction, trade services, and the organization of the population's free time, and drew the attention of party, soviet, and economic leaders to the need to accelerate the commissioning of housing and improve the work of trade and the consumer services sphere.

A conference of chairmen and members of auditing commissions was held at the CPSU obkom, which examined the tasks concerning the improvement of auditing work. I.V. Kapitonov addressed those assembled.

It was noted that auditing commissions paly an important role in the observance of statute requirements, the strengthening of discipline, and the enhancement of Communists' responsibility. More than 50,000 persons have been elected to these party control organs. They represent a major force. In light of contemporary demands, it is necessary to organize matters so that every auditing commission member plays an active part in work and honestly and conscientiously performs his party duty. It is also important to involve Communists -- highly skilled national economic specialists -- as widely as possible in auditing activity.

There was discussion of how to step up monitoring of the rapid and correct handling of matters in party committees and thus assist in the prompt solution of political and socioeconomic tasks. A detailed conversation took place on the improvement of work on the examination of working people's letters, applications and complaints, the implementation of the party budget including the payment of membership dues, and the improvement of financial and economic activity of party committees and their enterprises and institutions. A serious reproach was made against the Kirov Oblast party organization, where violations of membership dues payments were revealed in one out of every three primary party organizations last year. Attention was drawn to the fact that every case of violations of the CPSU Statute's demands regarding payments of party contributions must be investigated exactingly, strictly, and in a principled party fashion.

The conference dealt with questions of improving the quality of auditing work. After all, it is still not properly organized everywhere. Inspection reports frequently fail to provide an in-depth analysis of the state of affairs and of the causes of deficits that have come to light. Audits are at times conducted without examination of primary documents and are based only on data from party committees' financial reports. Nor is it possible to accept as normal those instances when some auditing commissions fail to notify party committees of the results of their inspections or to submit proposals for the elimination of shortcomings.

It was emphasized that the regulations on republican, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations' auditing commissions will be of great help in galvanizing work. These regulations meet the tasks of the present period in party life, take into account the experience accumulated in the last few years, and more fully outline the rights and duties of auditing commissions.

I.V. Kapitonov was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by V.V. Bakatin, first secretary of the Kirov CPSU Obkom, and N.I. Pauzin, chairman of the Kirov Obliskpolkom.

BRIEFS

NEW UZBEK NEWSPAPER -- A new newspaper is now being printed in Yangibazar Rayon in Uzbekistan's Khorezm Oblast. The newspaper, which has been named the "BANNER OF FRIENDSHIP" [DOSTLUK BAYRAGI], has a circulation of 4,000. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Jun 86 GF]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON ENERGY

LD061230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A conference of secretaries of a number of union republican Communist Parties and party kraykoms and obkoms, and chiefs of ministries, departments, enterprises and construction projects was held at the CPSU Central Committee today to examine questions of the progress of construction and commissioning of new power plants.

It was noted at the conference that the party Central Committee attaches great importance to ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the 1986 program for the commissioning of electricity-generating installations and their full operation as soon as possible in view of the intensive fuel and energy balance that is taking shape. It was stressed that at many major construction projects, in particular the Berezovskoye and Gusinoozersk GRES, the Biysk, Khabarovsk, and Tyumen TETS, and the Shulbin GES, there has not been the full complement of staff and technological equipment; metal structures and other material resources have not been delivered on time, and the organization of the construction work has been poor. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 6 June adds the following:

["Stress was laid on the particular need to accelerate the construction of planned energy installations, the commissioning of above-plan generating capacities, the erection of new power transmission lines, and the reconstruction and re-equipping of existing power stations. The attention of chiefs of ministries and departments and party organs was drawn to the need to take additional, effective measures aimed at overcoming the existing lag and fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1986 plan targets for the commissioning of the new power plants.

["The conference stressed that a primary task of the USSR Minenergo and engineering ministries is to supply to power construction sites in the shortest possible time the necessary building materials, equipment, and cable products."]

It was recommended to party committees to raise the level and effectiveness of organizational and political education work directly in collektives of building organizations, and to link it closely with the accomplishment of concrete production tasks and with strengthening labor and executive discipline, as well as to raise the demands of project leaders for improving the living and working conditions of workers and for improving their skills and establishing stable collektives.

During discussion of the issues of ensuring fulfillment of plans for capital construction in the elecrticity industry, participants in the conference reported on the measures being adopted and made a number of critical remarks and proposals directed at removing the shortcomings and bottlenecks present there. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, spoke at the meeting.

Silayev at Conference

LD062309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1137 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee today, matters relating to the progress of the construction and putting into operation of new power-generating capacities were examined. The importance was noted of concentrating efforts and resources at these capacities, of fundamentally improving the production of items for the construction industry and labor organization, eliminating losses of working time and bringing due order to the utilization of construction equipment and materials.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the party's Central Committee. The following took part in the proceedings of the conference: Comrade Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Melnikov, chief of the construction department of the party's Central Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON BULGARIAN GAS PIPELINE PROJECT

AU140728 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 25 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Sergey Karapetovich Arakelyan, USSR deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, and engineer Bogomil Nikolov, leader of the Bulgarian construction workers team in the USSR, by special correspondent Kiril Stoychev -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] The right to publish this interview was granted to me under one condition. Sergey Karapetovich Arakelyan and Bogomil Nikolav asked me to publish our interview only after the signing of the inter-governmental agreement between our two countries (which has already taken place). There was no choice -- I agreed, although as early as those days preceding the 27th CPSU and the 13th BCP Congresses, I had the wish to spread the happy news: In the near future, Bulgaria will be supplied with a powerful stream of natural gas from the USSR! Along the transcontinental pipeline called "Progress," the Soviet "blue gold" will add its vigorous strength and power to our national economy throughout a period of 20 years!

TRUD: Sergey Karapetovich, the Soviet press more and more frequently mentions the "Progress" project, which is one of the main projects of the USSR's 12th 5-Year Plan. Actually, I know that the major part of this gas pipeline has already been built....

S.K. Arakelyan: You must be careful. "Progress" is not only the name of the gas pipeline which links the Yamburg gas deposits situated beyond the Polar Circle with the western borders of the USSR. "Progress" is an extensive program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the socialist CEMA member-countries. In implementing this program, Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, the CSSR, and Romania are cooperating, on an equal basis, together with the USSR. In exchange for their proportional participation in the implementation of the program -- namely in the construction of gas pipeline projects and equipment of the gas supply system, in the construction of social everyday life and cultural projects -- these countries will be supplied with natural gas from the USSR for 20 years, in proportion to the material share of their participation. This justifies our calling the implementation of the "Progress" program an act of true, socialist internationalism applied in practical life.

UKRAINE POWER UNITS EXPERIMENT REPORTED

LD062204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Ukraine's power engineers have begun an unusual experiment -- the creation of new power units, GES [hydroelectric power station]/GAES [pumped-storage electric power station], on the basis of the Kiev and Kanev hydroelectric power stations. This means that, alongside their usual functions, they will fulfill the role of pumped-storage power stations. For the first time in domestic, and perhaps in world practice, it is envisaged to modernize GES turbines to make them reversible hydroelectric machines.

In connection with the shutdown of the Chernobyl AES, the Kiev pumped-storage power station these days is sharing the coverage of the morning and evening peak power loads in the Kievenergo system.

PROBLEMS REPORTED WITH OIL-DRILLING PIPES

OW270557 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0620 GMT on 26 May in its "Acceleration" program presented by Damir Belov introduces a feature on the life and work of the Kubyshevneft drilling crew in Tyumen Oblast. Belov shows the living quarters of the drilling crew and how the crew spends its leisure time. The drillers are interviewed on their lifestyle.

Next Belov is seen sitting in a room with Anokhin, the deputy head of the drilling works, and Klimashin, the head of the workshop, discussing the need to carefully examine all pipes received from various enterprises before they are put to use for fear of breakage. Anokhin says: "There have been occasions when 18 percent of the pipes received were faulty. There have even been occasions when this figure reached 40 percent." [Video shows pipe that broke at approximately 1,300 meters below ground level.] Belov says: "Due to this break R300,000 have been lost." Anokhin draws attention to the varying thickness of the inside wall of the pipe. Anokhin says: "The fault of the manufacturer is obvious and undeniable".

Klimashin, speaking on the problems caused by faulty pipes, says: "Our works is based on the slogan that the quality of drilling is dependent on the quality of the pipe. It is a pity that all of our efforts, all our work is directed toward repairing the mistakes of the plants that manufactured the product."

[Video then shows stockpile of some 10,000 faulty pipes and work in progress. Belov is seen interviewing drilling supervisor Nikishkin at the works.] Belov asks his opinion of the quality of the pipes. Nikishkin says: "They are worthless, to tell the truth. When we receive pipes that are good, I am ashamed to say that we say they are like the imported ones, meaning that they are good. [as heard] I am not speaking now of consumer items. But items for industry, for drilling, which you understand costs R200,000 rubles. And it is fouled up because of some lousy pipe."

BRIEFS

TU-154 MOSCOW-KALININGRAD FLIGHT -- A TU-154 airplane has landed for the first time at Kaliningrad airport. During the last 5-year plan, a roomy, comfortable airport building was commissioned at Kaliningrad and the airfield complex was re-equipped. The runways can now take all types of planes. Electronics enable the planes to land and take off under difficult flying conditions. The flight from Moscow to Kaliningrad takes 90 minutes. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 May 86 LD]

IZVESTIYA REPORTS FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM081852 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Feeds for the Winter"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 2 June spring crops had been sown in the country on 136.3 million hectaries, or 96 percent of the allocated area. Agricultural workers in the Northern and Northwest economic regions, the Trans-Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan are completing the sowing on the last thousands of hectares.

Meanwhile haymaking has already started in the meadows and the feed fields. The first crop of sown and natural grasses has been gathered from 5.1 million hectares.

It would seem that the "green harvest" has only just gotten under way. For instance, on farms in the RSFSR only 1 million metric tons of haylage has been procured so far. However, the boundaries of the haymaking campaign are expanding fast. Only yesterday the feed harvesting combines were working merely in the fields of Central Asia, Transcaucasia, and the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, and the RSFSR. Yet today the observation posts set up by agro-industrial committees in Belorussia are reporting: In the south of the republic ears have begun to form on gramineous grasses, the grass stands more than 30-45 cm tall and alfalfa 60 cm. In areas around Minsk, buds have formed on clover. Mowers, your time has come!

The task is the same everywhere. Providing the livestock units and complexes with feeds from one's own production, and what is more, high-grade feeds and in quantities sufficient to fully cover their requirements. And that means laying in feed stocks of 18-20 quintals of feed units (excluding concentrates) per nominal head of livestock as a minimum, rather than 16 units as last winter.

However, to accomplish this task it is no longer enough today to harvest everything that has grown. It is furthermore necessary to ensure that this is done at the most appropriate time. Leading farms are aware that if the grasses are cut when they are in the budding stage, it is possible to obtain hay which contains considerably more digestible protein and carotene per kilogram. In other words, feeds prepared from young grasses are not inferior to grain concentrates as regards their nutritive value. Furthermore, the early harvesting of grasses make its possible to obtain a second and subsequent crops.

Agricultural workers in Nikolayev Oblast are trying to harvest the grasses at the best possible time. By the beginning of the third 10-day period of May, leading farms in the oblast had already harvested the first crop.

Unfortunately, there are still quite a few farms and whole rayons where it is customary to regard haymaking as a job for which there is no hurry. The harvest of sown grasses is getting under way too slowly in Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kirghizia, and Uzbekistan. Last year, for instance, even in mid-July the harvesting of the first crop had still not been completed on Uzbek fields. However, a lesson has not been learned from this. It is no accident after all that in Central Asia, where five or six crops of alfalfa can be harvested during the summer and fall, many farms do not manage to harvest even four crops. The feed underproduction amounts to almost 50 percent. Moreover, late harvesting results in a 40-45 percent loss in the nutritive value of the grasses.

As a rule, there are delays with the harvest wherever the feed procurement links have not been switched to the collective contract method or are only formally featured as contract units and wherever the labor remuneration of machine operators is not made directly dependent on the quality of the procured feeds. And so the race to procure bulk is on and little attention is paid to the quality of what the animals will be fed during the winter.

In many parts of the country the time for haymaking has not come yet. However, time flies in the summer. A week has passed since we reported miscalculations in getting machinery ready, including feed harvesting machinery. So far there has not been any noticeable change for the better. Much feed harvesting equipment has still not been overhauled in Kazakhstan, and on farms in the Altay Kray, the Kalmyk and Komi ASSR's, and Tambov, Perm, Ryazan, Orel, and some other oblasts. It is worrying that frequently it is precisely the machines which ensure the application of progressive techniques in feed procurement that are not ready.

Enterprises of the Ministries of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building and Machine-Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production and chemical and microbiological industry workers owe a great deal to feed procurement workers. The shortfalls in the deliveries of harvesting machinery and appliances, feed preparation equipment, spare parts, and preservatives must be made up as a matter of urgency.

The problem of keeping safe the procured feeds also remains acute. Last winter, for instance, production of milk and meat fell on farms in Kostroma Oblast despite the fact that sufficient quantities of feeds had been laid in. Why did this happen? Well, because the feeds proved totally worthless. And that was not really surprising. Feed procurement dragged on late into the fall here last year. By mid-July, for instance, sown and natural grasses had been harvested on less than one-third of the area. And as for the safekeeping of feeds, it does not bear mentioning.

Incidentally, in the country as a whole only 17 percent of the procured hay is kept under cover. And only 30 percent of root crops and approximately three-fourths of haylage and silage is kept in special storage facilities. While kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Baltic region keep 70-100 percent of the procured feeds in storage facilities, in Kazakhstan, Kirov, Kurgan, and Chita Oblasts only an insignificant proportion of the feeds is properly stored, and hay is kept in the open almost everywhere.

The experience of Moscow, Dnepropetrovsk, and some other oblasts indicates that the situation can be swiftly rectified if the efforts of both rural and urban construction organizations are concentrated on the construction of storage facilities and patron enterprises are also involved in this work. However, in many places little attention is paid to the safe keeping of feeds.

Irrigated land used for feed production requires special attention today. In Saratov Oblast, for instance, it has become the main source of feeds. In parts of the non-Chernozem region, however, and some other places, irrigation is lagging and breakdowns on irrigation systems and units are frequent.

It must be said outright that feed production is taking place in special conditions this year. Certain rayons will require help. But even that will have to be skillfully organized. It is hardly laudable when straw is transported from one end of the country to the other. And it is quite incomprehensible why in Uzbekistan, for instance, agricultural workers are planning to procure less feed than last year and in Lithuania and Tajikistan only the same amounts as last year.

Livestock farming productivity depends directly on the feed resources and their quality. And now is the right time to do something about that. The potential of meadows and fields, of secondary sowings, and irrigated land must be exploited to the full.

LATE MAY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM081410 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jun 86 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center Report prepared by Agrometeorologist A. Grishina: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Warm, mainly dry weather was recorded over most of the European part of the USSR in the final 10 days of May. In most areas the average temperature was 2-4 degrees above the long-term average. In the Baltic Region, Pskov Oblast, the eastern North and northern Volga-Vyatka Regions, the Urals Region, and also the North Caucasus the temperature was close to the long-term average. Maximum temperatures reached 22-32 degree with up to 34 degrees in places.

The most significant precipitation (11-35 mm with 40-70 mm in places) was observed in most of the North Caucasus Region, the Crimea, eastern and western oblasts of the Ukraine, western Belorussia, the Baltic Region, Pskov Oblast, the west of Leningrad Obalst, the northeast Central Region, northern Bashkin ASSR, the Udmurt ASSR, and Tatar ASSR, and in parts of the Central-chernozem Region.

Winter wheat has flowered in most of Moldavia, the soutwest Ukraine, and north Caucasus. Ear-formation and flowering has been noticed in rye over most of the Ukraine, in southern Belorussia, the southeastern Central Chernozem Region, and also in the Lower Volga Region. Rye has formed ears south of a line from Leningrad through Yaroslavl and Kazan. Wheat and rye stems have continued growing over the rest of the European part of the USSR.

In southern areas of the Ukraine, in the North Caucasus, and in Rostov Oblast, spring barley has begun forming ears, corn for grain is producing leaves, and flower heads have begun to form on the plants of potatoes and sunflowers. By the end of May, potatoes had grown shoots as far north as a line linking Pskov Smolensk, Ivanovo, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg.

The warm weather has brought out sturdy buckwheat shoots over most of the Ukraine, in the Central-chernozem Region, and in the south of the Central Volga Region. Flowers head formation has been observed in buckwheat in more southern regions.

Roots have begun growing on the sugar beet plantations in the Ukraine, flax stems have continued growing, flower heads have appeared on early crops, and ear formation has been observed in millet.

The cool, rainy weather has persisted in the Transcaucsian republics. The maximum temperature was 22-27 degrees (with 28-32 degrees in Azerbaijan). Rain fell for 5-8 days. Rainfall measured 20-80 mm. Cotton has been observed in the third-fifth true leaf phase in Azerbaijan.

The weather was predominantly warm in crop-growing regions of Western Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan. Maximum temperatures were 24-28 degrees with around 32 degrees in places. It became a little cooler at the end of the 10-day period. In most areas of Siberia and northern Kazakhstan rainfall totaled 10-30 mm. Stem growth has continued among winter rye in West Siberia. Sunflower shoots have appeared in Tselinograd and East Kazakhstan Oblasts.

The weather has been warm in the crop-growing regions of East Siberia and in the Far East. In a 3-5 day period, 15-35 mm of rain fell in most areas of Krasnoyarsk Kray and Irkutsk Oblast while 1-10 mm fell in most parts of the Transbaykal Region. In Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays, 15-50 mm fell during a 2-4 day period, with higher figures in places.

The weather has been changeable in Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan. Rain fell on most of the territory (with the exception of Turkmenistan). By 31 May cotton plants were in the fifth true leaf stage over most of the territory while in the south early crops were forming buds.

The waxy stage of ripeness has begun among winter barley and wheat in southern parts of Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. The milky stage of ripeness was noticed in winter wheat over the remainder of those republics and in eastern Uzbekistan. Wheat has formed ears and flowered in western Uzbekistan, in Kirghizia, and in southern Kazakhstan.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ON FEED PROTEIN PROBLEMS

PM061012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed own special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium on 2 June examined progress in carrying out party and government decisions on the production of protein feed for livestock.

The basic reason for this unsatisfactory situation regarding plant protein production, the presidium noted, is the fact that local soviet and economic organizations, the republic state agro-industrial committee, and ministries and departments have not adopted the requisite measures to expand the sowing areas and increase the yield and gross harvests of pulse and oil-bearing crops and protein-rich perennial grasses and have not ensured fulfillment of the targets for the production and supply of grass, meat-and-bone, and fish meal, nutrient yeast, and whole-milk substitutes. There is systematic failure to meet the targets for construction of feed storehouses. The great potential of irrigated land for expanding production of protein-rich feed is far from fully exploited.

The RSFSR State Agro-industrial Committee has been instructed to finish drafting in the very near future the targeted program for increasing feed protein production for 1986-1990 and to establish, in conjunction with soviet bodies, strict monitoring of its practical implementation in order to resolve the protein problem and fully meet livestock raising's needs for high-quality feed within the present 5-year plan.

The presidium also examined other questions.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.